The New-York Times.

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THE BLACK SEA.

Probability of a Peaceful Solution of the Difficulty.

Russia Said to Have Proposed a European Congress.

Effect of Earl Granville's Russian Note in England.

The "Tories" Astonished and the Liberals Taken by Surprise.

Prince Gortschakoff Steals a March on Count Bismarck.

Prussia Pledged to Co-operate With Russia in Case of War.

Attitude of the Other Treaty Powers Toward Russia.

An Identical But Not a Collective Note Sent.

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

An Important Statement—Russia Proposes a European Congress.

LIEGE, Nov. 17.—The *Journal de Liege* says Russia is about to propose a conference of the Powers at Brussels, to revise the fourteenth article of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and that Austria and Italy are represented as favoring the project.

Earl Granville's Circular—Will the Government Stand in the Event of War—Probabilities of a Conflict—Gortschakoff and Bismarck—A Pretext for Delay—Anxiety About the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Earl GRANVILLE's circular is approved in very opposite quarters. Its firmness of tone has occasioned astonishment, especially among the "Tories," whose organ this morning is silent. The leading Liberals are scarcely less surprised. Yesterday they expected an acquiescent policy and were prepared to defend it. Today there is no such indication. GRANVILLE has gone beyond that point where public opinion will support him.

PROBABILITIES OF WAR.

Some of the diplomatists say openly they can see no way out of it but war; but it is equally difficult to see how this Cabinet can go to war, or take steps leading directly to war, without being first reconstructed, nor is it yet the opinion of the Foreign Office that Russia means to bring on, or that England will be bound to accept the conflict. They say the situation is undoubtedly grave, but before an opinion can be formed the answer of GORTSCHAKOFF must be known, which cannot be for several days. Probably it will not be for a fortnight. GRANVILLE's dispatch was delivered by the Queen's messenger to Sir ANDREW BUCHANAN, at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, and by him to GORTSCHAKOFF on Wednesday. It is not expected he will reply instantly, nor is it believed he anticipated an answer like that he has received.

GORTSCHAKOFF AND BISMARCK.

It is also affirmed that although an understanding is believed to exist between GORTSCHAKOFF and BISMARCK, the former did not consult BISMARCK's wishes as to the time of promulgating this declaration, and that BISMARCK desired it to be postponed, but GORTSCHAKOFF thought himself in a position to force the Chancellor's hand.

THE PRUSSIAN POSITION UNDEFINED.

The second element necessary in estimating a probability of war is a knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtainable immediately. BISMARCK was advised of ODO RUSSELL's mission, and it has since been announced that he would be obliged to leave the head-quarters for a short absence on account of his health, and to meet the Countess.

SUSPENSE—ATTITUDE OF AMERICA.

Both at St. Petersburg and Versailles, therefore, probable delays may occur. Anxiety is expressed to know whether the American Government was privy in this step, of which its Legations at London and St. Petersburg are reported to have been utterly unaware.

An Understanding Between Prussia and Russia—The Former to Co-operate in Case of War.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 17th:

"In official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is looked for. It is freely admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia that, in case of war, they will co-operate. The news from London and Vienna caused a panic in the Bourse."

The Feeling in St. Petersburg—Gortschakoff's Course Approved—The Country Ready for War if Necessary—Military Preparations.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian note is universally approved there. All the papers contain strong articles, expressing the hope of a peaceful result, but stating that the country is ready for war, if necessary.

A BLACK SEA FLEET.

The *Golos* demands a national subscription to build a Black Sea fleet.

RECRUITING ON THE PRUSSIAN PLAN.

An Imperial ukase, signed yesterday, and published today in the official journal, orders the Russian Army to be recruited on the Prussian plan.

The Reply of Austria to the Russian Note—Vigorous War Measures Urged by the London Evening Journals—Attitude of Turkey—Russia Preparing for a Conflict.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The idea of a collective note from the Powers concerned to Russia has been abandoned. The Austrian dispatch in reply to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, however, is identical with that of Great Britain.

VIGOROUS WAR MEASURES URGED.

The evening papers concur in urging vigorous war measures. Merchants here decline to charter Russian vessels.

TURKEY PREPARING FOR A CONFLICT.

Turkey is preparing for a desperate conflict.

RUSSIA TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The Sublime Porte did not receive Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's note until yesterday. The dispatch is conciliatory in tone, but insists on the revision of the treaty of 1856. The Ottoman Government will make an energetic reply.

RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Exemptions from military service in Russia have been limited and all classes summoned.

Intense Excitement in England—The Country Unprepared for War—Opinions of the British and Continental Press—British Preparations for War—Conference of Foreign Representatives at Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—There is intense excitement in Government circles here relative to the threatened complications growing out of Russia's attempt to secure a revision of the Paris treaty. The general conviction is that English statesmanship is at fault. The country is wholly unprepared for war, and all its traditional aims are imperiled. Right Hon. Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary of State for War is hastening the arming of the nation.

THE "QUESTION" ON 'CHANGE.

There is much excitement at the Stock Exchange, and securities of all kinds are declining. Breadstuffs are advancing correspondingly.

THE PRESS.

The crisis forms the theme of newspaper comment, and there seems to be but one opinion of the Russian demand—that it is insolent in the last degree. That England will stand firm, and will not stand alone, is among the opinions expressed. The journals on the Continent take no pains to disguise their satisfaction that Great Britain and her colonies would suffer more severely in case of a war against Russia, than France has suffered in her contest with Prussia.

THE LONDON TIMES RAMPANT.

The *Times* has a strong article, this morning on the grave situation of affairs. It says, if the Russians put a fleet in the Black Sea, Turkey will be able to sweep it off. If she is not, England and the other Powers are bound to do so.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

Throughout England, the preparations for defense are extensive. Gibraltar is being reprovisioned, and the Government is purchasing powder in large quantities.

PROBABLE ALLIES OF RUSSIA.

In the event of a declaration of war, Egypt, Servia and Roumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

READINESS TO REVISE THE TREATY.

All the great Powers of Europe are ready to reconsider the Paris Treaty of 1856.

A CONFERENCE IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—Baron VON BEUST, the Austrian Prime Minister, was in conference with the British and Turkish Ministers, on Tuesday, upon the question raised by Russia.

Strike of the Crispins at Hopkinton, Mass.—The Complications Likely to Arise.

From the Worcester Spy, Nov. 17.

We understand that the Crispins employed in the shop of A. COBURN & Co., in Hopkinton, about 100 in number, have organized a "strike," which is now in full operation. Our informant explains the difficulty as follows: A workman employed in the shop, being a member of the Crispin organization, withdrew from it for reasons satisfactory to himself; but the organization denied his right to withdraw, and continued to demand of him a payment of "dues." He refused to continue such payments after having withdrawn. Thereupon, the order demanded his discharge from the shop, which was refused. Finding that the Company would not discharge him, the Crispins organized the strike and quit work. It is understood, that, if the Company had discharged the man, a demand for the discharge of two or three other workmen would have followed. Their demand, it is said, will not be granted, nor seriously listened to for a moment. The strikers are invited to return to the shop; but if, next Monday, they still refuse to do so, Messrs. COBURN & Co. will take measures to secure other workmen. Such is the purport of our information. It has been announced, seemingly by authority, that the Grand Lodge of "Knights of St. Crispin" have agreed and directed "that there shall hereafter be no more strikes in the Crispin organization." If the Crispins of Hopkinton have heard of this agreement, it is manifest that they refuse to accept it, and that the action of the Grand Lodge fails to bind the subordinate lodges. The strike in question, as explained to us, is, certainly, wholly unreasonable and indefensible. It aims, not to secure something just for the benefit of those engaged in it, but to strike down the personal right of a workman. It is one of those tyrannies into which these combinations are liable to be drawn by misguided and violent leaders.

Collision on the Macon and Brunswick, Ga., Railroad—Two Men Killed and One Injured.

From the Macon Telegraph, Nov. 13.

Quite an unfortunate collision of two trains occurred yesterday morning on the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, about thirteen miles from this city, at what is known as Denson's Marsh. The particulars, as near as we could gather them from an officer of the road, are as follows: A wood train in charge of Mr. C. B. WHEELER, the engineer, left the Macon and Brunswick depot in this city at an early hour yesterday morning and ran down to Denson's, where he stopped to get a supply of water, and after looking at his watch saw that he would be able to run on to Bullard's before meeting the up through night freight train from Brunswick; but, unfortunately, his watch, from some unknown cause, had gotten behind time about fifteen minutes during the over night, and when a short distance beyond DENSON's, and running at a rapid speed on a curve of the road through the marsh, his train ran full drive into the up freight. The engines of both trains were reversed, but they were so close together a collision was unavoidable. The men on both engines leaped off, but two were killed, and a negro had his leg broken. The fireman, JAMES SULLIVAN, and JOHN B. FOSTER, a wood-passer, both on WHEELER's train, were killed outright. FOSTER was a lad of fifteen years. Both engines were damaged—WHEELER's very much so—and several cars smashed up.

The two young men who were killed leaped off the engine into the mud and water and were crushed by the cars falling upon them. So great was the wreck upon young FOSTER's body, that it took from early in the morning until 1 o'clock P. M., to recover it. The freight was, of course, scattered in all directions. Our informant describes the scene as perfectly frightful.

Magnificent Presents to be Given to Grant, Sherman and McClellan.

A movement is on foot at Wilton, N. Y., and in the vicinity, inaugurated by Hon. J. M. MARVIN and Hon. ISAIAH BLOOD, to raise a fund for the purchase of a set of mathematical instruments and surveying instruments, and also a library for three of America's noted Generals, viz., Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. MCCLELLAN, as a token of gratitude of the people of this State for services rendered in the late civil war. The cost of instruments and library is estimated at $75,000 for each, or $225,000 in all. Up to the present time $15,000 have been raised for MCCLELLAN, $15,000 for SHERMAN, and $21,700 for GRANT. Messrs. MARVIN and BLOOD have subscribed $15,000 each, which is to be applied for SHERMAN and MCCLELLAN. Among those who have responded liberally for the Grant Library are GEO S. BATCHELOR, HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD and HORACE GREELEY. As soon as there is sufficient subscribed, the money is to be deposited, and the manufacture of the instruments commenced at Philadelphia. The presentation is to take place on the 4th of March next.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Aosta Elected to the Spanish Throne—The Austrian Reichsrath—Prussia to Intervene in Behalf of the Pope—Change in the Dutch Cabinet—Explosion in England.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—The Cortes have elected the Duke of AOSTA King of Spain by a vote of 191 against 120. Several of the Deputies who voted against the Duke yesterday, changed their votes to the affirmative today. The Duke has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes. Salvos of artillery followed the proclamation. Twelve of the blank votes at the election yesterday were given by Carlists. Madrid is animated, but no disorders are reported.

[The Italian Prince thus elevated to the throne of one of the most ancient monarchies of Europe is the second son and third child of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, of the illustrious House of Savoy. His full name is AMADEUS FERDINAND MARIA, and he has for some time, held the title of Duke of AOSTA. He was born on the 30th of May, 1845, and is therefore a little more than twenty-five years of age. He has already held the positions of Lieutenant-General and chief of a brigade of cavalry in the Italian Army and Vice-Admiral of the navy. On the 30th of May, 1868, he married MARIA-VICTORIA CHARLOTTE-HENRIETTA JANE, daughter of Prince CHARLES EMMANUEL PHILIP JOSEPH ALPHONSO FRANCIS MARIA DEL POZZA DELLA CISTERNA and LOUISA CAROLINE GHISLAINE, Countess DE MERODE.]

VIENNA, Nov. 17.—In the Reichsrath the debate on the address to the Crown was closed today by Minister POTOCKI, who, in his speech, justified the dissolution of the Chambers.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.—The *Indépendance Belge* says Prussia will intervene in favor of the Pope.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 17.—There have been some further changes in the Cabinet. DENAL's resignation has been accepted, and BROCK takes the Marine portfolio temporarily.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—An explosion occurred today at KYNOCH's cartridge-factory near Birmingham. Twenty-five persons were injured, some fatally.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Celebration of the Mikado's Birthday—Damage to Shipping by a Typhoon—Affairs at Tien-Tsin—Precautions of the English and American Authorities—Destruction of a Protestant Chapel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The steam-ship *China*, from Hong Kong 12th of October, and Yokohama 23d of October, arrived today, with forty-eight cabin and 119 steerage passengers, and also 1,700 tons of cargo.

The news from Japan is unimportant; the country appears to be in profound peace. The birthday of the Mikado was celebrated at Yeddo and Yokohama; and, so far as known, throughout the whole country. The shipping in the harbor was gayly dressed, and at noon the Imperial flag was saluted by the various men-of-war. The British bark *Athendo* was lost in Adawaima Bay, and the barks *Mary Miller* and *Royal Minstrel*, schooner *Rantipole* and several other vessels were damaged by a typhoon. Hiogo has suffered severely from a heavy gale.

A British gun-boat will be stationed at New-Chang during the Winter. Matters are still unsatisfactory at Tien-tsin. Admiral KELLETT has petitioned for men and a number of field-pieces to patrol the settlement. It is reported that Minister LOW has advised the missionaries to return to Ten-chow, and authorizes them to request the commander of the first United States vessel that reaches Chefoo to convey them back and take measures for their protection, and guarantees their remain in Ten-chow will be unmolested. The Protestant chapel at Fatshan was destroyed, but no personal violence was offered. The United States steamers *Colorado* and *Benicia* are at Woosung, and the *Alaska* is at Hong Kong.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

Lecture by a Missionary in Boston—How the Burlingame Treaty is Understood in China—The Cause of the Late Massacre—No Foreigners Wanted There.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, a young missionary lately returned from China, where he has been laboring for twelve years, spoke in the Bromfield-street Church last evening, giving an account of matters connected with the Methodist mission work in that country.

After describing some of the difficulties attending the missionary work, he said there were no converts during the first ten years, but there are now nearly 2,000 native Christians, and among them are many ministers and lay preachers, who sometimes endure untold persecutions. The Methodists have three principal mission stations, the largest of them being at Fuhchau. The missionaries in China look upon the Burlingame mission in a different light from that in which it is viewed by most people in this country. The Mandarins wanted the treaty of 1860 to remain as it was, and not to be revised at the end of ten years, according to the agreement, and to accomplish this end their chief, Mr. HART, offered to Mr. BURLINGAME the mission to foreign nations, as no Mandarin of the first class would accept it. He was to receive $40,000. He was instructed to make a new treaty, that should be as nearly like the old one as possible; but the people in China were astonished at the first reports of his speeches that came to them, to the effect that China wanted railroads, telegraphs and all modern improvements, and offered to Americans the inside track in their construction; whereas such things were far from being the real wishes of the Mandarins of China, and the treaty was found, on comparison with the old one, to differ only in this, that when China was ready to build railroads America should be allowed to furnish engineers, &c., for the work. But the understanding the Americans had from Mr. BURLINGAME's speeches and representations led them and the English and French afterward to give directions, in behalf of China, that no gun-boats on the Chinese coast should exact reparation for injuries on the spot, but that such injuries should be reported to the Minister at Pekin, and he in turn should receive instructions from the Home Government before action should be taken against China, excepting only cases which involved the life of foreign citizens. China construed these instructions as indications of backing down on the part of the treaty making Powers, instead of indications of magnanimity, as they were intended to be. She, therefore, very naturally concluded that as any injury they might do could not be punished for nearly a year, it was a most favorable opportunity to drive all foreigners out of China. This is really the desire of all the Chinese, as those on the spot cannot fail to see. This was the real cause of the late terrible massacre there.

THE SOUTH.

The Agricultural Fair in North Carolina—Killing, Freezing Black Frosts—A Check on the Yellow Fever.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.—Today was the third day of the Agricultural Fair here, and the number of visitors exceeded those of yesterday. To-morrow is the great day when the grand tournament will take place, and such an influx of strangers never has been known in the history of Wilmington. The hotels, boarding-houses and private houses, are all filled to overflowing.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 17.—There was a killing, freezing black frost here last night, the second of the season. There is no longer any fear of yellow fever. Absentees are consequently returning, and the city is rapidly filling up.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.—There have been killing frosts here for the past three days.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—There was a heavy frost here last night.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The weather is cold, and ice was visible this morning.

Military Institute Burned at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Prof. DE GRAFF's Military and Collegiate Institute, on the corner of Court and Stone streets, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with fifty stand of arms belonging to the Ryan Zouaves. The loss is about $20,000; insured for $16,000.

THE EAST.

Gov. Bullock's Friends Have no Thought of Supplanting Senator Wilson—The Labor Reform Party in New-Hampshire—The Tract Business at a Low Ebb in New-England.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 17.—The *Gazette* of this afternoon contains the following:

"It may seem a waste of time to allude to a story just printed by a Boston paper to the effect that the friends of Gov. BULLOCK are quietly at work to supplant Senator WILSON in the pending Senatorial election, and further implying that Gov. BULLOCK is a party to such a movement. The statement is not only untrue, but it is not well invented, and our contemporaries in this State have shown their usual good judgment in passing it by without notice. At the same time, as it may be repeated outside of New-England, it will perhaps be as well to stamp it at once as an absolute and entire fabrication. We are in a position to state positively that neither Gov. BULLOCK nor his friends have entertained any thought of the object imputed to them."

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17.—The Labor Reform State Committee have called a convention to meet at Concord Dec. 27, to nominate candidates for Governor, members of Congress, Councillors and State Senators. It is addressed to the friends of labor reform and of economy, impartiality and honesty in the administration of the National and State Governments.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Investigating Committee into the affairs of the New-England branch of the American Tract Society report that the Society, though seriously embarrassed, is in a solvent condition, and recommend a reduction of expenses to the lowest point by dispensing with all officers and employes not absolutely required; also the sale, if necessary, of the lease on their building, together with various modifications of the constitution and by-laws, to insure more rigid economy in conducting the affairs of the Society.

A special meeting of the Society was held today, when after discussing at length the report of the Committee and financial affairs generally it was finally decided to continue the organization. The first article in the by-laws was adopted. A motion was then made to strike out the provision in the second article, that a majority of the Executive Committee should consist of laymen. The motion was carried, and the article as amended adopted. Articles 3, 4 and 5 were then adopted, and the articles, as amended, were adopted as a whole.

The following officers were chosen by ballot: President, WILLIAM C. CHAPIN; Vice-Presidents, Edward S. Tobey, J. Warren Merrill and S. T. Snow; Secretary, Rev. L. S. Potwin; Treasurer, J. Wyeth Collidge; Executive Committee, William C. Chapin, Rev. James B. Dunn, Edward S. Rand, Joseph Story and Wm. H. Wardwell; Auditors, James Gordon and S. T. Snow. Mr. TOBEY pressed his resignation of the office of Vice-President, but the consideration of the question was deferred until the adjourned meeting to be held in the same place on Tuesday, the 13th of December.

A Missing Steamer Arrives in Port—One Man Lost—Portsmouth Politics—Funeral of Rev. Dr. Ballard.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 17.—The steamer *Chase*, from Halifax, for Portland, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this evening, in a disabled condition. Her machinery broke down Sunday night, and Mr. LARKIN, of Halifax, first engineer, was killed, and Mr. CLARKE, second engineer, badly scalded.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 17.—At the Republican caucus this evening, JOSEPH B. ADAMS was unanimously renominated for Mayor by acclamation. The Democratic candidate is Gen. JOSIAH G. HADLEY.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 17.—The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. BALLARD took place today from St. Paul's Church. The services were conducted by Bishop NEELY. A large concourse of citizens and friends were present, including the college faculty, school boards and the pupils of the public schools. The bells were tolled in token of respect for the deceased.

THE WEST.

The Coming Immigration Convention at Indianapolis—Official Returns of the Illinois Election—Composition of the Legislature—Mr. Farwell Profits by His Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—Gov. BAKER has received notice of the appointment of full delegations to the approaching Immigration Convention by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan; also from several of the leading Boards of Trade. The Convention will meet at noon on Wednesday, the 23d of November, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Delegates are requested to report on arrival, to the Committee of Arrangements.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—The official majority of HAWLEY, Republican, in the Fourth Congressional District, is forty-one. The latest returns, nearly all official, make it certain that the next Legislature of Illinois will stand as follows: Thirty-two Republicans and eighteen Democrats in the Senate and 101 Republicans and seventy-six Democrats in the House. Of the Republicans in the House, six are classed as Independent Republicans, but three of their number have declared their adherence to the Republican organization, while the views of the other three have not been made public. The Chicago *Journal* of this evening says that CHARLES B. FARWELL, Congressman elect from this district, has won in wagers upon his own election $10,000 over and above all his campaign expenses.

Convention of Paper-Makers—Hostilities Between the Men of Straw and the Men of Wood—Railroad Receivership—Funeral of C. W. Starbuck.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—A convention of paper manufacturers, representing the Western and North-western straw-paper interests, has been in session here two days. There was a full attendance, representing five millions of manufacturing property. Resolutions were adopted today, setting forth that the paper manufacturers of the United States are constantly subjected to annoying prosecutions for alleged infringements of the patents of the American Wood Paper Company; that the latter is assuming powers and privileges not covered by their letters patent, the extension and reissue of which were procured by fraud; and declaring that an alliance should be formed, offensive and defensive, to protect individual manufacturers; and resorting to Courts, if necessary. The resolutions advise all manufacturers of straw-paper to refuse to pay a royalty to the other Company or to make compromises. The Committee appointed for such purposes was instructed to institute a suit to obtain a decree declaring void the extension of the Mellise patent on the ground of fraud in procuring extensions; also declaring void the reissue of the Watts Burgess patent on the ground of an attempted enlargement of the invention, claimed in the other patent. A committee was appointed to take charge of the affairs of the Association. ....The receivers of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad, recently appointed at Indianapolis, were appointed today by the Court of Common Pleas receivers of the property of that railroad lying within the State of Ohio, on a bond of $100,000, WILLIAM O. ROCKWOOD, JOS. C. BUTLER and H. F. WEST being the sureties. The receivers will make their report to this Court. ....The funeral of C. W. STARBUCK, of the *Times*, took place from his late residence, on Eighth-street, this morning, at 10 o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. DR. JEFFREY, of the Ninth-street Baptist Church. There were a large number of editors and other prominent citizens present. The body was interred in Spring Grove Cemetery.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Verdict in the Mohrman Murder Case—Sentence of Death Commuted in this State—Another of the Pacific Railroad Robbers Captured—Suicides.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 17.—The jury in the Mohrman murder case returned a verdict, this morning, of guilty of murder in the first degree.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—DANIEL C. BURDICK, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of November next, for the murder of H. H. BAKER, (colored,) in Olean, in October, 1869, has received from Gov. HOFFMAN a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Nov. 18.—The same party of Mormons who caught four of the Central Pacific Railroad mail robbers, near this city, brought in another, late last night, named DAN TAYLOR, who was captured after a hard race. It is understood he has confessed to being a party in the robbery.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—FRANK SIMMONS, aged forty-seven years, and formerly employed in the Navy-yard, shot himself in the Sherman House today.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17.—WM. J. PABODIE, a retired lawyer of this city, committed suicide today.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17.—JAMES A. LEAVITT, of Piqua, Ohio, an old and respectable citizen, shot himself yesterday, and died instantly, while suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—CHARLES DURNIN went home intoxicated last night, when his wife, aged sixty-five, struck him several blows on the head with an ax, killing him instantly.

FIRES.

Losses in Chicago and Cincinnati—About $150,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A fire occurred this afternoon in Bowers' Block, on Randolph-street. The damage to the building is $10,000; insurance, $25,000. The first floor was occupied by CLEMENT, MORTON & Co., dry goods, whose loss is $60,000; insurance $50,000; in the following companies: $20,000 in the London, Liverpool and Globe, $20,000 in the North British Mercantile, $5,000 in the Home, of New-York; $5,000 in the Narragansett, of Providence. The second floor was occupied by HILL & WAITE, whose loss is $50,000, insurance $35,000. The third floor by J. PRATT, dealer in boots and shoes, loss $15,000; and the fourth and fifth floors by REYNOLDS, REED & Co., dealers in wool. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 17.—The furniture and veneer manufactory of Messrs. E. D. ALBRO & BRO., and the machine-rooms of the Queen City Furniture Company, were burned tonight. The loss of Messrs. ALBRO & BRO. is $30,070 in stock and machinery; insured for $10,000, principally in home Companies and $1,000 in Hartford. The loss by the Queen City Company is about $20,000; insured for $15,000. The building belonged to the Longworth estate, which loses about $20,000; insured for $15,500. The total loss by the fire is estimated at $80,000. The fire originated in the machinery room of the Queen City Company, and has thrown 100 men out of employment.

The Canal System of Canada—Investigating Commissioners Appointed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 17.—The following gentlemen have been appointed as Commissioners for the purpose of examining into and reporting on the canal system of the Dominion: From Ontario, C. S. GZOWSKI, of Toronto; D. D. CALVIN, of Kingston, and GEORGE LAIDLAW, of Toronto; from Quebec, HUGH ALLAN, of Montreal, and PIERRE GARNEAU, Mayor of Quebec; from Nova Scotia, Hon. WM. STAIRS, of Halifax; from New-Brunswick, Mr. A. JARDINE, of St. John. Mr. SAMUEL KEEFER, of Brockville, is to be Secretary of the Commission. The first meeting of the Board will be held at Ottawa on the 24th inst.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Track-laying on the Midland Railroad began here today. The first spike was driven by A. B. DEMING. The track will reach the tunnel on the 5th of December next.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Three canal-boats laden with barley left at 4 o'clock this morning for New-York, in tow of the tug *Quickstep*. This is an experimental trip to see how quick the passage can be made to tide-water. Much interest is felt in the result.

Burning of the Ship "Japan"—Rescue of Her Officers and Crew.

From the Alta California, Nov. 10.

The ship *Matchless*, Capt. DAWES, from Boston, arrived in port yesterday, having on board Capt. S. P. EMMONS, and six of the crew of the American ship *Japan*, which was burned at sea, off Cape Horn. From Capt. EMMONS we learn the following particulars of the disaster: The ship *Japan* left Liverpool June 3, with her lower hold filled with coal and a general cargo of merchandise between decks. On the 20th of August, in latitude 50° 5' south, longitude 64° 58' west, the smell of smoke was discovered by those on board the ship. It was supposed to arise from some iron pipes that had been coal-tarred and stowed between decks. Aug. 22 the smell of smoke grew stronger, but Capt. EMMONS failed to find any signs of fire. On the night of the 25th of August, in latitude 57° 47', longitude 70° 15', found the smell of smoke very strong in the cabin. In the morning the hatches were opened and the hold was found to be full of smoke. As soon as it cleared away Capt. EMMONS went below and worked his way over the coal in the lower hold to the main-hatch, where he found the smoke coming up through the coal in large quantities and quite warm. He thought, by the appearance of things, that the fire might soon break out, so he returned to the deck and battened all the hatches down to stop the ventilation below. He kept the ship headed to the north-east, in hopes to make the Straits of Le Maire, which was about 170 miles distant. On the 27th the smoke was so strong in the cabin he could not stop there. At about noon that day a ship was seen to the eastward. The *Japan* was headed off and ran down to the vessel, which proved to be the *Matchless*, Capt. DAWES, from Boston, bound for San Francisco. The condition of affairs was communicated to Capt. DAWES, who kindly consented to take the officers and men of the doomed ship on board his vessel. Capt. EMMONS says: "Knowing the fire was liable to break out at any time, and that there would be but a small chance of saving ourselves in the boats, I thought best to abandon the ship at once. We left in the boats, saving but a small portion of our clothing. It was blowing heavy, and there was a thick snow-squall at the time." Capt. EMMONS says he does not know when the ship burned, as they saw no signs of the vessel after they left it. No efforts were made to extinguish the fire by flooding the lower hold with water, lest the fire should be fanned into a flame by the circulation of air if the hatches had been kept open. On the 31st of August eleven of the crew of the *Japan* were placed aboard the bark *Osceola*, bound for Valparaiso, and on the 29th of September seven more were transferred to the bark *Palatine*, bound for Conception. The *Japan* was built at Bath, Me., launched in November, 1868, and was owned by GEORGE F. PATTEN, of that place. She registered 1,251 tons. This was the second trip of the vessel. She was consigned to DICKSON, DE WOLF & Co. of this city.

Trouble at Williams' College—Row Between the Freshmen and Sophomores—Two of the Former Suspended.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 16.

Last week the Freshmen of Williams College had their regular "pow-wow," and after it the equally regular brush with the Sophomores. The Sophomores posted themselves in one of the college buildings, and as the procession of Freshmen passed them, soused them with some dozen buckets of water. Naturally enough this reception excited the Freshmen, and they made a desperate effort to reach their enemies. During the melee which followed some twenty panes of glass in the Greek recitation-room were broken, and one of the combatants quite badly hurt. The next day two Freshmen were summoned before the Faculty, and informed that they had been seen in the "pow-wow" and breaking glass afterward. They did what few other men in College would have done, honorably acknowledged having participated, and were "rusticated." Their classmates, unwilling that two men should suffer for all, sent in a paper, containing the names of all who were implicated, but the Faculty took not the slightest notice of this, saying that these men were only in the "pow-wow," whereas the two had been seen breaking glass, and must be suspended for it. One of the suspended students is a Trojan. A correspondent writes in severe terms of the action of the Faculty, claiming that the Sophomores, who began the attack, and three of them entered a professor's room for the purpose of better conducting operations, should have been punished equally with the members of the junior class. He thinks there is something rotten in the "little state of Denmark" at Williamstown.

THE WESTERN McFARLAND.

Dr. Galentine, of Cleveland, Ohio, Indicted for Murder in the First Degree.

From the Cleveland Leader, Nov. 15.

During Friday, Saturday and Monday forenoon, the Grand Jury have been occupied in considering the case of Dr. JAY F. GALENTINE, charged with the murder of Dr. WILLIAM F. JONES. The case was very carefully considered, from thirty to forty witnesses examined, and all the testimony well weighed. At noon Monday the examination of witnesses ceased, and at 5 o'clock the Grand Jury returned the following indictment:

The State of Ohio, Cuyahoga County, ss.: At a term of the Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at the Court-house, in Cleveland, within and for said County of Cuyahoga, on the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1870, the jurors of the Grand Jury of the State of Ohio, and of the County of Cuyahoga, good and lawful men, then and there returned, tried, empaneled, sworn and charged to inquire within and for the body of the County of Cuyahoga, at the term aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, in their name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, do present and find that JAY F. GALENTINE, late of the County aforesaid, on the 8th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1870, with force and arms at the county aforesaid, did contrive and intending of his deliberate and premeditated malice one WM. H. JONES, feloniously to kill and murder, in and upon said WM. H. JONES then and there being did unlawfully, forcibly, purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice make the assault, and that the said JAY F. GALENTINE, a certain pistol then and there charged and one leaden bullet, which said pistol, he the said JAY F. GALENTINE in his right hand then and there had and held, then and there unlawfully, purposely, and of his deliberate and premeditated malice, and with the intent him, the said WM. H. JONES, then and there to kill and murder, did discharge and shoot off, to, against, and upon the said WM. H. JONES, and that the said J. F. GALENTINE, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said JAY F. GALENTINE, discharge and shoot off as aforesaid, and then and there unlawfully, purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice, and with the intent him, the said WM. H. JONES, then and there unlawfully, purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice, to kill and murder, did strike, penetrate and wound him, the said WM. H. JONES, in and upon the right side of the breast of him, the said WM. H. JONES, thereby then and there purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice, giving to him, the said WM. H. JONES, in and upon the right side of the breast of the said WM. H. JONES, one mortal wound of the length of one inch, of the breadth of one inch, and of the depth of eight inches, of which mortal wound, so, as aforesaid, purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice, given by the said JAY F. GALENTINE to the said WM. H. JONES, he, the said WM. H. JONES, then and there instantly died; and so the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said JAY F. GALENTINE him the said WM. H. JONES, in the manner and form aforesaid unlawfully, feloniously, purposely and of his deliberate and premeditated malice did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio.

EDWIN P. SLADE, Prosecuting Attorney.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Civil Service report of the state of the weather and wind this morning at 11½ o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, Miles per hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds per sq. ft.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately).	State of the weather.
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	No report.	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.

The Philadelphia Murder Trial—A Suspense of Seventeen Days—Hanlon's Conviction.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Nov. 17.

Never was a criminal more desperately or more ably defended, and never was a criminal more justly convicted than JOHN HANLON. The delay in rendering a verdict excited a painful solicitude in the public mind, lest this wretched creature should escape the penalties of the law. And the announcement of his conviction will carry to the hearths and homes of Philadelphia a sense of grateful relief that the horrible double crime of JOHN HANLON has been legally fastened upon him, and that the law has vindicated itself in the face of a defense which the verdict of the jury stamps as sophistical and unsound as concerns the pleas of counsel, and as false and perjured as concerns the witnesses for the defense, whose testimony is branded as wilfully untrue. There has been no doubt in the public mind as to the guilt of this man. His previous conviction for a similar offense; the circumstantial statement of his confession by MICHAEL DUNN, whose story, convict as he was, carried the conviction of its truth to all who heard it; his corroboration by numerous competent witnesses; the introduction of the gang of thieves, on Saturday last, to swear to whatever would best serve HANLON's case; the circumstances that point so clearly in the direction of an elaborate conspiracy on the part of HANLON's relatives to clear him at all hazards, a desperate resort to which there is no reason to believe that his counsel were at all privy; the knowledge, excluded on legal grounds from the jury, but well known outside of the jury-box, that a mass of confirmatory testimony lay outside of that which was admitted into Court; all these considerations combined to find a verdict among the people of murder in the first degree. The jury, one of the best we have ever seen in the jury-box, has sifted the chaff of forensic eloquence and interested false witnesses from the unanswerable logic of the Commonwealth and its evidence, and has brought in a verdict to which the whole community says Amen. For seventeen days this remarkable trial has engaged the attention of the Court and of the public mind. It has been remarkable in many ways, and will long be remembered among the *causes célèbres* of Philadelphia.

A Cheerful Sight for Tax-Payers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those of our fellow-citizens who voted for retaining in office the powers that be, will no doubt enjoy the pleasing spectacle to be witnessed every day on Washington-square. Large parties of young men, many of whom, judging from their appearance, never had a spade or shovel in their hand before, are engaged in the laudable undertaking of wheeling say a peck of dirt from one end of a large pile to the other end, and then back again, resting their weary limbs at intervals of about five minutes for conversational enjoyments. J. W. S.

THE WAR.

Gen. Von Der Tann Still Retiring Before the French.

Progress of Prince Frederick Charles to Relieve Him.

Garibaldi's Troops in a State of Mutiny.

Captures by the French Fleet in the Baltic and North Seas.

ON THE LOIRE.

Von Der Tann Still Falling back Toward Frederick Charles' Advance—The Latter's Position—Source of Supplies for Orleans.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—As Gen. VON DER TANN falls back, the forces coming to his relief are advancing rapidly from the River Yonne to the Loire. Two columns have already crossed the Yonne at Sens, and the Tenth Corps has struck the river at Tonnerre. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, at last accounts, was at Troyes, directing the movements.

[Tonnerre is in the Department of Yonne, on the left bank of the Armançon, a branch of the Yonne. The railroad from Paris to Lyons passes through Sens and Tonnerre, and the distance between these two points is about fifty miles. A highway leads from Tonnerre through Auxerre, by which the Tenth Prussian Corps will, probably, march in this new movement on the Loire.]

SUPPLIES FOR ORLEANS.

Nantes has been made, for the present, the source of supplies for Orleans. [Nantes is situated near the mouth of the Loire, which is navigable to and beyond Orleans.]

The German Position in Detail—Withdrawal from Toury and Patay.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The *Moniteur* reports that the Germans under VAN DER TANN have withdrawn from Toury and Patay, and that their advanced posts, at the present moment, are at Bazoches, Tille, Peleux, Dermignyville, Voves, Carminville and Guignanville. [Voves is situated to the westward of and northward of Toury and in the direction of Chartres, and the movement is almost directly in the opposite direction from the point from which Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is advancing.]

OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.

Rumored Successes at Paris—A Confession by a Journal of the Capital.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Indefinite rumors of French successes before Paris are circulating.

THE ONLY HOPE.

A late number of the Paris *Temps* admitted that an offensive movement on the part of Gen. TROCHU could alone save the city.

Disorder Among Garibaldi's Troops—Repulse of a French Sortie at Belfort.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The troops under GARIBALDI are violent and mutinous, and strong measures have been resorted to to bring them under discipline.

SIEGE OF BELFORT.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Yesterday the garrison at Belfort made a sortie, but were repulsed by the Prussians. The garrison lost 200 in killed and wounded, and fifty-eight in prisoners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Activity of the French Fleet—Captures in the Baltic.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The French cruisers have captured many German vessels in the Baltic and North Seas. The French are elated over a rumor that the entire German fleet in the North Sea has been captured in the Jahde River.

A Prussian Bark Blown Up by a French Frigate—Hesse Darmstadt Admitted to the North German Confederation—Political Complexion of the Next Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Prussian bark *Hermann Helmanns* was blown up by a French frigate, off the coast of Ireland, yesterday. The erroneous story of the capture of the German steamers *Hansa* and *Leipsic* probably originated from this circumstance.

HESSE DARMSTADT ADMITTED.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The treaty for admitting Hesse Darmstadt into the North German Confederation has been signed by both parties. The negotiations with Bavaria are in a satisfactory shape.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The elections for members of the new Parliament as far as known, have resulted as follows: Conservatives, 180; Old Liberals, 20; National Liberals, 110; Progressives, 30; Catholics, 40; others unclassified, 30.

NEW EFFORT FOR AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A rumor comes from Berlin that Great Britain has renewed her demand for an armistice.

Strength of the Army—Gen. Sherman's Report.

The following is an extract from Gen. SHERMAN's annual report to the Secretary of War:

1st Cavalry	1,023	7th Infantry	375
2d Cavalry	932	8th Infantry	552
3d Cavalry	886	9th Infantry	357
4th Cavalry	854	10th Infantry	528
5th Cavalry	1,129	11th Infantry	531
6th Cavalry	782	12th Infantry	531
7th Cavalry	1,004	13th Infantry	504
8th Cavalry	1,171	14th Infantry	687
9th Cavalry	962	15th Infantry	545
10th Cavalry	1,035	16th Infantry	605
1st Artillery	780	17th Infantry	532
2d Artillery	944	18th Infantry	477
3d Artillery	812	19th Infantry	549
4th Artillery	801	20th Infantry	510
5th Artillery	887	21st Infantry	458
1st Infantry	604	22d Infantry	778
2d Infantry	718	23d Infantry	605
3d Infantry	746	24th Infantry	431
4th Infantry	600	25th Infantry	482
5th Infantry	512	Engineer Battalion	360
6th Infantry	494		

Permanent and recruiting parties and recruits not available for assignment, 1,010; general service on duty in bureaus or departments, 376; ordnance department, 706; West Point detachment, 261; signal corps, 83; hospital stewards, 283; ordnance sergeants, 121; available recruits at depot, 743; recruits sent from Fort Leavenworth to battalions of artillery, Sept. 30 and Oct. 7, 1870, 96; total officers and enlisted men in the army, 34,870. The General states that in compliance with the law of Congress the number of commissioned officers must be reduced from 2,468 to 2,277 by the 1st of January next. The enlisted men must also be reduced to 30,000 by the first of July next. He congratulates those in the service, and is much pleased with the efficiency and discipline, and states that although they are scattered all over the United States no trouble is created, and that they perform their duties in a soldierlike manner.

Charitable Exhibition at St. Mary's Hall, Brooklyn.

An exhibition of panoramic views of European cities is now being held each evening at St. Mary's Hall, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the St. Mary free schools, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity and the Brothers of St. Francis. Through the indefatigable exertions of the pastor, Rev. Mr. CASSIDY, and of the assistant pastor, Rev. Mr. HEFFERNAN, substantial school-houses have been built, which are now attended by about 1,000 pupils. These schools receive no subsidy from the State, hence the present effort to raise funds. The exhibition appears to be well patronized. Mr. HOEY's band is in attendance each evening.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Inauguration of the New Chancellor, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.

His Views on University Education—An Able Address—Remarks of Charles Butler, Prof. E. A. Johnson, Prof. Alfred C. Post, and Others.

The inauguration of Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., drew together an immense audience in Association Hall to witness the proceedings, Mr. CHAS. BUTLER, Chairman of the Council. Among the prominent gentlemen present on the platform were Prof. Morse, President Barnard, of Columbia, Prof. Nairns, Henry T. Tuckerman, Jr., L. H. Woodruff, H. H. Owen, Wm. Tracy, Chas. Tracy, D. R. Jacques, Dr. McLeay, Benj. H. Field, Gen. John A. Foster, Wm. R. Martin, Wm. Allen Butler, John P. Crosby, Rev. Dr. Rodgers, and others. Dodworth's Band furnished the music betimes. The introductory prayer was made by Ex-Chancellor FERRIS, after which Mr. CHARLES BUTLER made an address and statement on behalf of the Council. He gave a brief detail of the origin and foundation of the University since the erection of the edifice in Washington-square in 1835. In 1831 the University was incorporated, and a provision was included in the charter that no religious sect shall ever have control of its management. Among its original shareholders and members of its First Council were such men as Dr. Spencer H. Cone, Dr. Samuel H. Cox, Jas. Broadhead, A. McLeay, Silas Mason, George Griswold, John Haggerty, Jas. Lennox, S. Ward, Jr., Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Ed. Delafield, G. P. Disosway, W. Seman, Gideon Lee, Thos. Jeremiah, Walter Bowen, then Mayor, and others. Mr. ALBERT GALLATIN was elected its first President; he was succeeded by Gen. TALLMADGE, who held the position for twelve years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. GARDINER SPRING, who held the position for three years. Dr. MATTHEWS was its first Chancellor, from 1831 to 1839; THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN was its Chancellor from the latter date until 1851, when Dr. FERRIS was elected, and held the position for nineteen years. The infirmities of years have compelled the doctor recently to resign, but the Council not willing to lose his distinguished talents, has retained him still as Emeritus Chancellor. Through the labors and influence of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN and Dr. FERRIS a debt of $50,000 was paid off, and recently an endowment of $100,000 was made to its funds by LORING ANDREWS; $200,000 more are needed to make it entirely free. Dr. CROSBY is an alumnus of the Class of 1844. Among the Professors of the University who have attained a world-wide celebrity, the name of Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, who in one of the rooms of the University made his first practical experiment with the electric telegraph, and Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER, who was the first also to apply the photographic process to the perpetuation of the human face and form, thus blessing the world to an extent and degree untold and incalculable.

Prof. E. A. JOHNSON, LL. D., delivered the congratulatory address of the Faculty of Letters and Arts to Dr. CROSBY. Dr. ALFRED C. POST also delivered the address of the Faculty of Medicine, from which we gather that this department has graduated 3,000 doctors who are now scattered all over the world—two of them occupying chairs in Beyrout, Syria. This school was the first to secure an amendment to the law punishing medical men for malpractice, and also punishing them for procuring bodies for dissection to give them the necessary anatomical instruction.

Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES read the address of the Law Faculty, Prof. HENRY DRAPER that of the Faculty of Science, and JOHN T. JOHNSTON the address from the Alumni Association of the University. Dr. CROSBY then delivered the following:

INAUGURAL ORATION.

A university is a living encyclopedia. The ideal university would include arts, sciences, philosophy and technics, and the all of these. A living mind would communicate the truth in each of these departments of knowledge, and the truth in each case would be all the truth known to man in relation to the given subject. Such is the ideal university. The actual universities of the world may be considered attempts, *longo intervallo*, to reach this idea. Historically, we find the university originating in the twelfth century, growing, in a very natural way, out of the schools attached to cathedrals and monasteries. Learning gathered about these centres. The churchmen were the only educated class, and the students of the schools were candidates for positions and honors in the church. The teachers or the students gradually formed themselves into corporations for mutual support, received local immunities, and they became integral parts of the ecclesiastical system. The Italian, and most of the French universities, were corporations of students, while the University of Paris was a corporation of teachers. Those of northern Europe, and of Spain, occupied an intermediate position. Individual peculiarities, arising from local circumstances, would mark each institution, but the general features were alike. Cambridge and Oxford in England, and Pavia in Italy, are generally considered the oldest of the 180 universities of Europe. The school at Cambridge goes back to the Heptarchy, in A. D. 636, and INGULPHUS tells us that after the Normans had entered, as late as A. D. 1109, it consisted of four monks teaching in a barn. But in A. D. 1231 it had reached the full proportions of a university, with Chancellor and Masters. The school at Oxford was founded by ALFRED in A. D. 879, or rather an old school was restored by that energetic monarch. In A. D. 1180 we first find it a university. The school of Pavia claims to have been constituted by CHARLEMAGNE, in A. D. 774, but we must descend to the fourteenth century before we can recognize in it the features of a university. Four faculties, to wit, of theology, law, medicine, and the arts were found in the complete university, and these faculties severally consisted of all the teachers or students (according to the style of the institution) in any one of these departments of knowledge, forming subordinate corporations of the university corporation. The university continued its existence by granting degrees. The Bachelor (a term borrowed from knighthood) was an unfledged teacher. The Master was the teacher in full feather, and the Doctor was the teacher all feathered and with the use of his wings. When certain Masters and Doctors, in later times, received peculiar privileges and fixed salaries, they became Professors, and so the original plan of teaching by graduates was, to an extent, superseded. To provide for indigent students colleges or halls were constituted in the university, the hall being an unincorporated college. These gradually became appropriated to particular faculties, and lost their eleemosynary character, it becoming necessary for each student to be connected with some college. The head of the university was the Chancellor, whose duties were those of general oversight, and the granting of degrees. But the details of government and discipline were committed to the Rector as presiding officer. These were the original features of the university. Modifications, according to the changes in social and political conditions, occurred, but the general outline remained as before. The Chancellor and Rector were sometimes the same; the discipline was committed to a separate court. The Professors sometimes held different grades, as in the German universities, today, are Professors ordinary, Professors extraordinary, and "Privat-docents." The Professors were sometimes the governing as well as the teaching body, and the degrees lost their specific character.

From this historical sketch we may see that the essentials of a university are faculties of high instruction in the various departments of knowledge, with a system of sustentation and reward for the students, all under one general plan of government and discipline. The instruction, the sustentation and the government are the three efficiencies in which we find the requisites for an institution that claims for itself the name of university. No mere school that seeks an elementary benefit for its pupils, even though that elementary instruction should be spread over a large surface of knowledge; and, on the other hand, no school of profoundest teaching, if that teaching be confined to a single department of knowledge, can be called a university. The instruction must be both broad and deep. It must, to some extent, endeavor to meet all the wants of the time, in its variety, and must be able to carry the student to the highest attainments in each department. To this end there must be some distinct groups of instructors, who may subdivide a department between them, each able to develop his own specialty to the fullest degree, and to present his subject in the best way under the circumstances to the minds before him. The system precludes any combining of subjects in the one teacher. Subdivision is the necessity for thoroughness. Methods of communicating knowledge cannot be stereotyped. As men and times change, they must or may change. Daily recitations, daily lectures, periodical examinations—either of these separately, or any two or all combined may be adopted, the object being to convey the instruction in the best manner to the minds of the students. A wise teacher will adapt himself to circumstances. He must be not simply a reservoir of knowledge but a flowing stream. It hardly need be urged that the "didaskalos" should be "didaktikos," and yet perhaps emphasis on so plain a truth may be sometimes necessary. The university idea does not suggest a centre of erudition, but, more than that, a place of instruction. It is not a literary, philosophical and scientific club, but a grand school or congeries of schools, where learning propagates itself in all its multiformity, and grows in strength and fullness by the propagation. Its faculties are well-charged batteries, whose very function is to communicate intellectual life and arouse mind to energy. Life is the characteristic of a university. It is a rude and vulgar error to regard the mediæval universities as houses of sloth and drowsy bookishness. They were the creators of modern civilization, the elevators of society, the engines of all true progress. They held on high the torch of knowledge, and ever fed the sacred fire. *Vestigium sacrosanctum ignem custodiunt aeternae.* They were the destroyers of feudalism and caste, and the practical teachers of liberty. They were all this as the dispensers of knowledge, by the very necessities of the case rather than by any conceived purpose. They were all this in spite of mistakes that were inseparable from the age and from their ecclesiastical origin. Bologna might send forth Gratian's Decretum, but centuries of legal talent and industry, devoted to the elucidation of jurisprudence, atone for this.

The second efficiency in which we find a requisite for a university, is sustentation. By that I mean a method of meeting the wants of the indigent. It is a well-established fact that learning and wealth are not often partners. The men who have enlightened the world have had short purses and lean. They have pushed their way up the steep hill of science through thorns; hence, they, who have welcomed poverty if only wisdom were in her company. The ranks of the universities were filled by such. Very few of the princes, nobles and wealthy gentry could resist the fascinations of a luxurious or brilliant life to devote their time to the confining labors of the study, and thus become plain citizens in the republic of letters. A method of supporting the student was a necessity from the beginning, and to this end endowments from Church, State and individuals were received. The recipients of the benefit were called "socii," or "fellows." Originally these fellowships were available only for those who were under the direct instruction of the university, but afterward they were extended to the students beyond their course of study until they obtained a benefice. At length the fellowships were limited to those who had reached the degree of Master, and a system of bursaries, or scholarships, and special foundations took care of the under-graduates and bachelors. The University was never intended to be supported by its pupils. It was an *alma mater*, nourishing its own and not nourished by them. It gave its advantages freely to all who were worthy, and rendered its scholars a sufficient maintenance to free them from worldly anxiety. All it asked of its children was their love and dutiful attachment, together with their upright and scholarly lives. It gave them their intellectual status, and demanded of them the honor that was due. In the government of the institution we find the third requisite of a university. One system embraced the whole. This was necessary for an even development and harmonizing action. The colleges became wheels within a wheel. They were not independent of the University, although independent of one another. The authority of the University was felt in every college. The Chancellor and the Council, University Court or Senatus, superintended the teaching, administered the property, exercised the patronage to the chairs, and managed all the general interests of the University. This governing centre had a great variety of forms in the different institutions, but in almost all cases this feature was discernible; the Chancellor, Rector and Council were masters or doctors of the University over which they presided. This bound them to its interests with the affection of children to a parent, and gave a peculiar unity of history and individuality of life to the University. It also eminently fitted them to guide the whole, from their intimate acquaintance with its parts. If we carefully examine the history of any of the great universities of Europe, we shall find, amid the very many modifications and additions, and labyrinthine intricacies of detail, that the three characteristics we have emphasized are the only constant quantities. It will be seen at a glance, that the university scheme is one that can be realized only in an advanced condition of social life. Wealth and erudition must be present at the foundation, and a taste for high learning must be found in the community.

In our own country these conditions appeared first in New-England and Virginia; and in the formation of Harvard College and William and Mary College we may see traces of the university idea. But the immense work of taming a continent has, until lately, forbidden our educational system to look beyond the single college, with its one faculty of arts, by whom the mere elements of classical, mathematical and philosophical learning were generally taught. The college usually in the United States, is simply a high school into which a student enters, with so scant a preparation and at so early an age that proficiency in any department of research, as the result of his curriculum, is an impossibility. The most that can be done is to strengthen the elementary knowledge, and create a taste for something beyond. The first step toward the university in the United States was the union of medical schools to some of the colleges. Then special scientific courses were demanded for young men who wished to take part in the engineering and mining interests so rapidly opening to an indefinite extent throughout our land. Although this scientific course did not involve a separate faculty, yet the germ of the university was in it. The instinct of our country has, with a few exceptions, kept theology to separate schools, and it is probable that this department of knowledge will never be thoroughly accepted in our fuller realizations of the university. The separation of Church and State, and the manifold views of theological science, together with the peculiar bitterness of theological jealousy, may make this exception a wise one in our educational progress. The cause of high education in our own City has had especial disadvantages to contend with, in the great material prosperity of our Metropolis. The riches are here to found and furnish a hundred universities, but the bent of the public mind is in another direction. The young are dazzled by the displays of wealth, and seek the paths which lead to material success.

> "Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo
> Musa loqui præter laudem nullius avaris;
> Ruc nostri pueri longis rationibus assem
> Discunt in partes centum deducere."

But with all this drawback, the higher education has had a history in this City that we need not be ashamed of. In 1754 King's College was established here, which, as Columbia College, has identified itself with the City's life and ministers to our civic pride. Thirteen years after its founding a medical school was organized in the College. In 1813 this school was discontinued; but recently the College of Physicians and Surgeons, its real successor, was united to the College, whose President now has part in the conferring of medical degrees. A few years ago Columbia College added to its corps of instructors a faculty of physical science and a faculty of law. This venerable institution has thus, in meeting the demands of the day, gradually developed the university form. The list of Presidents, Professors and Alumni contains the names of many of the most distinguished leaders of American scholarship, to whose wise and fostering care the healthy and prosperous growth of the College is to be referred. The names of Bard, Hosack, Wilson, Mitchill, Kent, Moore, Renwick and Anthon belong to the nation, and if we turn from the catalogue of Professors to the roll of the Alumni, we find represented there the names that gave character to the culture of our City in the olden time, and do their large part in sustaining that character today. Bayard, Barclay, Schuyler, Beekman, Hoffman, Ogden, Ludlow, Bleecker, Clinton, Verplanck, and a host of other equally revered names, reflect lustre on the cherishing mother who formed the tastes and guided the lives of those who bore them, and made those names a heritage of honor for the citizens of New-York. The College of the City of New-York was established in 1848, as the Free Academy, by the City Government, as an appropriate culmination to the public school system. It was to receive only the scholars of these schools, and carry on their education through an ordinary collegiate course. Its corps of Professors, and its energetic and accomplished President, secure for it the respect of all, but its connection with the City Government will always prove an obstacle to its growth into a university, for a university must be independent of political movements. It must be shut in to its own high employment free from the excitements of the world without. In its government it must be as sacred and inviolable as the family. Only on these conditions can a lofty and broad learning be secured. The University of the City of New-York was established in 1830, and differed in its constitution from Columbia College in this, that the university type, into which circumstances have caused that College to grow, was fastened upon the University in its original plan. Four faculties, with very minute subdivisions of instruction, were instituted, a system of free scholarship supplied, and the government of the whole vested in a Chancellor and Council, who form the *Senatus Academicus*. Two great difficulties met the institution at the start. The City was not ready for so large a plan, and the expense of its maintenance could not be met; so that, at its very birth, it had to contract itself into an ordinary college, and bide its time for development. In 1841 the Medical Department was organized in its present form, the Faculty of Medicine dating from 1837. In 1867 the Scientific Department followed, and in 1858 the Law Department was instituted in its present form, the Faculty of Law dating from 1835. The Medical School, in point of numbers, has been the most thrifty and successful department of the University. It was a popular school from its beginning. Such professors as Mott, Draper, Payne, Pattison, Post and Bedford could not fail to draw from all parts of the Union young men who desired to put themselves in relations with the best sources of medical knowledge, and the best exhibitions of surgical skill. In twenty-eight years the University has sent forth about 3,000 young physicians from the thorough training of its Medical Faculty. The affairs of that Faculty have been managed with consummate tact and energy, by which the losses sustained in the destruction by fire of their edifice and museum have been surmounted, and their present condition made more prosperous than ever. The Scientific School has lacked sufficient expansion to meet its end, and to that expansion the efforts of the Council are to be immediately devoted. The Law School has been lately remodeled under competent directors, and will, I am sure, maintain its reputation for lucid and thorough instruction. The Faculty of Arts (or Letters), composed of men of profound scholarship and large experience, have graduated from their department in the forty years of the University's history, about eight hundred alumni, mostly sons of the City and its immediate vicinity. The average graduates annually in this department, which naturally represents the cause of general learning rather than a special professional training, are thus only twenty. This brings before our minds the subject of general education in the higher walks of knowledge, and the difficulties before alluded to in the way of such education in this centre of material wealth. If we regard the university idea in its symmetry, the four Faculties should not only stand on the same level subjectively as teachers, but objectively also in relation to their pupils. Pupils of equal grade in progress and development should be found in all the departments alike. But the facts do not fit the idea. The Departments of Law and Medicine, and to an extent that of the Physical Sciences, receive students of mature minds, while the Department of Letters and Arts receives lads whose acquisitions thus far have been most elementary, and whose intellects are undisciplined. The Department of Arts has become, therefore, a preparing school for the other departments and for the schools of theology. If the University scheme were fulfilled, we should see the undergraduates of the Department of Letters and Arts pursuing the higher studies of language, philosophy and mathematics, following those studies to their remotest lengths in comparative philology, ancient and modern literatures, metaphysics, psychology, moral and political science, fluxions and quaternions. But, in fact, we find the graduate of this department has only the knowledge that there exist such depths of learning. He views the land from a Pisgah, but cannot enter it. This low condition of the Department of Letters and Arts corresponds to the condition of the colleges of our country in general, where no attempt to realize the university idea is made. These institutions, although many of them are honored by the presence of the first scholars of the country, are (as we have already said) but high schools for general elementary training, and the Department of Letters and Arts in our universities (by which title I include all such colleges as Columbia and Yale) are in no higher position. We have to look to their medical, legal, scientific and theological departments if we wish to see the university scheme actually touched. Why is this? It is no fault of the institution. If fault it be, it is the fault of the age and circumstances. Medicine, law, physical science and theology lie in the way of a living. By them men reach permanent life-long positions in the community, where they can, with adequate remuneration, exercise a beneficial influence on society. Hence, they are ready to master these departments of knowledge, and pursue their studies as a specialty. But, with the higher planes of language, philosophy and mathematics, the case is widely different. There is no pecuniary emolument offered here. They must be studied for their own sake. The mind's ambition is its own reward. Now, in a land like ours, with wealth and honors lavishly offered to all, it is too much to expect of human nature that it should present self-denying souls devoted to the profound studies of abstruse subjects—at least, in any large measure. Society shrinks from the poverty and humility of such a course, not recognizing the true wealth and sublimity that is involved in it. And we must be content for a while. We must be content to keep our Department of Letters and Arts a mere academic department, furnishing the necessary knowledge to a right use of the advantages offered in the departments of medicine, law, physical science and theology. By and by it will be different. There will be in some quarters a surfeit of wealth, or a reactionary spirit excited against its acquisition as the goal of life, or a true scholarly appetite created with an appreciation of the unseen, (for the "things that are seen are temporal, but the things unseen are eternal,") or a conviction that the knowledge of the abstruse is, after all, most practical and useful, and in some or all of these ways a class of men will present themselves who will, as students, elevate the Department of Letters and Arts to its proper level with the other departments of our universities. Already a few, here and there, known as resident graduates, or post graduates, mark the beginnings of this consummation. In view of these facts and considerations, we are not flippantly to compare our American universities with those of Europe, and then pass a sneer at our own. Such comparisons are generally very superficial. They exalt the details of the foreign institution beyond their merits, distance causing the defects to disappear, and they magnify the faults and deficiencies in our own system. They do not consider the widely different circumstances of the two, both in the genius of the people and the character of the civilization. Granted that the general aim in both is the same, these cursory observers do not regard the inspiringing life—facts that relentlessly demand a modification of means. A scholarship is already developed in this country, as sound, as vigorous and as profound as any in Europe, and it will not only supply every demand society makes, but it will suggest and stimulate new demands. All that is needed is for the Medicis and Roscoes of our great cities to recognize fully the fact, and the importance of the fact in its bearing on the high moral, political and social prosperity of the land, that from the abundance of their material resources they may provide our universities with the material foundations for their healthy growth. It is a worthy ambition for our noble-minded merchants to become the nursing fathers of the great educational institutions of our country. Those works will be permanent. When ALFRED's family is extinct, and ALFRED's tomb may not be found, ALFRED's proud university will exalt his name and make men bow to offer benedictions on his memory. It is in this way the wealth of the land will furnish soul and spirit as well as body to the nation. The University of the City of New-York has passed the era of experiment. It is a fixed fact in our City. It has an improved property of half a million of dollars, enough to insure its permanence, but far too little to develop its strength. Its chairs, in all departments, are filled with scholars of established reputation. Its local conveniences of instruction are adequate and admirable. It has not a penny of debt, not a blemish to be wiped away. It has a large constituency of alumni in this City, who reflect honor upon its name. While thoroughly undenominational in its character, it is, nevertheless, an institution that regards a religious spirit as necessary to a true education, and wishes always to be known as a positive Christian university. With no feeling of rivalry toward other noble seminaries of learning, but with a hearty God-speed to each of them, it looks to the large-hearted men of wealth who adorn our City with their munificence, and seeks to place their statues in its Walhalla. With these views and expectations I have accepted the high honor conferred upon me by the University, in putting me as its executive officer, at the head of its affairs. I enter upon my duties with no ordinary enthusiasm. Whatever love for learning I may possess, I owe to the faithful care of this, my alma mater, who claims my gratitude as well as my filial respect. No man, on assuming a responsible office, has a right to dwell upon his deficiencies. Rather should his faith and energy cloak his deficiencies, and his courage make for skill. I thank the faculties who have spoken to-night. I thank the Council that they have furnished me with courage by the clear tones of their welcome. May the future never reproach them for their cordial words.

The audience were then dismissed with the benediction.

CURRENT NOTES.

Last year 300,000 pairs of spectacles were turned out from one factory at New-Haven.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is about to build a $100,000 mansion at Boston.

The new depot of the New-York Central Railroad, at Syracuse, has been completed.

There were 1,120 arrests made for drunkenness at Worcester, Mass., during the year ending Oct. 1.

A vein of coal, nearly ten feet deep, was struck on the farm of a man named STRAWN, within ten miles of Ottawa, Ill.

Up to Sept. 24, 17,560 men, 5,100 women, 60,388 boys, and 11,814 girls availed themselves of the Philadelphia public baths, at a total cost to that city of $15,680.

The bankers of Fall River, Mass., excite the cupidity of the pedestrians by displaying, in their windows, nine silver bricks, from Nevada, worth $8,000.

JOS. R. BROWN, one of the first settlers of Minnesota, recently died at St. Paul. He was born at St. Remi, Canada, on the 17th of July, 1812.

GEO. L. BURROWS, of Saginaw, Mich., has given six lots to the Catholic Society of that city, on condition that a church be erected thereon within a period of five years.

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Homeopathic Society was held at New-Haven a few days since. There was a strong delegation from this City, and the discussions were characterized by the usual vigor.

The prize offered to the Freshman Class of '74, at Princeton College, consists of a $600 present per year, for the remainder of the course, to the student who shall, at the conclusion of this college year, pass the best classical examination.

After three trials before the Pittsburg, Penn., District Court, a verdict for $225 has been awarded to a young man of that city for the loss of one of his toes on the Pittsburg and Manchester Passenger Railroad.

A fresh purchase of property for $100,000 was lately made on behalf of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. The old Academy building on Chestnut-street, was sold on the 14th of May last for $130,000.

The position of an Indianapolis policeman must be a lucrative one, if we are to judge from the report that a young man, recently appointed on the force, gave the City Marshal and about a dozen of his political friends a grand banquet in honor of the event.

A movement, headed by several prominent capitalists, is on foot at Chicago, looking to the establishment, in that city, of works for smelting and refining the ores produced in the Western Territories. The works at present in operation are not considered adequate for the demand.

A prominent merchant of Cohoes was recently arrested on his return to this city, on suspicion of having abducted a young lady, whose disappearance from her home happened to have been simultaneous with his own. He declares his innocence.

A society of ladies has been established at Lafayette, Ind., with the view of freeing the members from the thraldom of fashion, so that "more time may be left for the enjoyment of healthy pleasures, intellectual improvement, and such ennobling pursuits as every true woman's heart craves."

A poor, but honest youth, at Wilmington, N. C., was recently encouraged to be good and virtuous by a reward of ten cents for finding and restoring to the owner a pocket-book containing $435. The individual whose liberality was thus strikingly tested is said to be exceedingly wealthy.

Woman's ability to protect herself was again demonstrated, in Kansas, a short time since. A woman, at Baxter Springs, in that State, whose house had been attacked by a crowd of drunken Texan drovers, suddenly appeared in the hallway with a revolver and kept up a steady fire on the ruffians until the arrival of the Police.

On the 1st of May, 1861, the net debt of Boston was $7,365,750 87. During the seven years following, it increased to $8,947,580 68. In this amount is included the debt of Roxbury, assumed in 1867, showing the increase, altogether, between 1861 and 1868, to be only $47,810. On the 1st of May, of the present year, the net debt was $12,602,580 68, an increase of $3,655,049 75 in two years.

The Scandinavians of St. Paul, Minn., recently sent the following letter of sympathy to their French fellow-citizens: "Honored gentlemen: Pursuant to a resolution adopted by our Society, I have the pleasure to express to our cordial gratitude of the Scandinavian Society for your kindness in opening to us your hall; also to express the deep and undivided sympathy for your glorious native land in its present hour of struggle in the cause of right and liberty. Your cry is ours: 'Vive la France! Vive la République!'"

The Boston *Journal* says that the Aldermen are not so anxious to erect a pile of marble on Boston Common, since the protest of one post of the G. A. R. "We believe," adds the *Journal*, "that a majority of the boys in blue are, to say the least, indifferent upon the subject. They judge of it as good tax-paying citizens, and not as returned soldiers. No monumental pile, though its pinnacle touched the sky, can add one iota to the deep feeling of gratitude which we all feel toward the noble fellows who sacrificed their lives, and we all know that the debt which we owe them is not to find expression in granite or marble, but in sympathy and tender care for those who have been left homeless and penniless."

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All that you say is true, in your paper of the 15th inst., about the difficulty of making the ignorant Democracy of your City understand that it is their interest to break up the "Ring" which seems to misgovern your City. Allow me to suggest, as an experiment, that a number of your real estate owners make their contracts for rent at so much for rent and so much for taxes, and the tenant will at once see who is robbing him, and soon apply the remedy at the polls. Once convince the men who run up your horrible Loco-foco majorities that they are being robbed by their leaders—as they, of course, are—and they will put honest men in their places, if it is only to leave them a greater sum to spend for whisky, saved to them out of lower taxes.

W.

Excitement in the Gold Market—A Decline of One Per Cent. in Twenty-one Minutes.

The gold market was very much excited yesterday over the news from Europe, and from early in the morning until late at night the room was filled with anxious spectators. On Wednesday evening the indications were that yesterday would witness an advance in gold, far above the rate at which it then closed—112⅝—and the operators were somewhat disappointed yesterday morning to find that the reports from London showed an improved tone in the market there, consequent, it was stated, upon the firm tone of Earl GRANVILLE's note to the British Minister at St. Petersburg. When this news was received gold was selling in the neighborhood of 112, and it immediately dropped to 112¾@112⅛. A further decline was arrested by the news that two German steamers had been captured by the French. Then came the report that bonds in London had declined and that there was an excited feeling in that market. This was immediately followed by another report to the effect that bonds were ¼ higher than the last quotation, though no cause was assigned. Then conflicting statements caused a violent fluctuation, and in twenty-one minutes—from 12:28 to 12:49—the price fell from 112⅞ to 111⅞. A scene of the wildest excitement ensued, and the room was filled with a crowd of brokers, each anxious to outdo his neighbor. The subsequently-received reports from London were also contradictory, and resulted in fluctuations almost as wide as those previously noted. Finally the price declined to 112⅛@112⅜, and after the close of the Board sales were made at 112⅛@112⅜. The dispatches most relied upon yesterday were those furnished by "Miller's" agency, though the discrepancy in the conflicting telegrams was not explained until late in the afternoon, when it was found that one dispatch came by the French, and the other by one of the English cables, and that both were correct, as was shown by telegrams dated at the same period of time and received by private bankers on the street.

Flattering Recognition of Marshal Sharpe's Services.

Marshal SHARPE returned to his office, yesterday, after a few days' stay in the country, whither he went as a relaxation from his official business. During the recent political canvass he was at work night and day for nearly a month in arranging for the enforcement of the United States Election law. The arrangements were very extensive, and required a good deal of arduous labor. Col. GEORGE BLISS afforded him valuable assistance in perfecting the preparations. The services which Marshal SHARPE has rendered has met with the approval of Attorney-General AKERMAN, who has sent a flattering letter to him, on the part of the Government, commending his official actions during the campaign.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A remonstrance was received from R. W. WEST and others against the paving of West Twelfth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, with Hamar wooden pavement. It was referred to a committee.

The ordinance creating Central Park Improvement Fund stock, the annual interest on which shall not exceed $15,000 per annum, was concurred in.

Belgium pavement was ordered to be laid in Seventh, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-second and Sixty-first streets, and in Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street.

The Board then adjourned.

Department of Docks—Report of the Auditing Committee—Proposed Issue of Bonds.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday afternoon, Mr. AGNEW in the chair. Commissioners HUNT, SMITH, WOOD and HENRY were in attendance.

The Executive Committee reported in favor of referring the subject of removing the shoal opposite the Battery to the Engineer-in-Chief, and denying the application of the Knickerbocker Ice Company to erect a shed on Pier No. 49 North River, which were adopted.

Mr. WOOD, in behalf of the Auditing Committee, reported that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer on Sept. 30 was $178,408 24; amount received during October, from rates, &c., $5,009 60; 31st October, interest on deposits, &c., $576 49; total, $182,989 33; disbursements, $46,024 60, showing the financial ability of the Board $137,-964 70.

Mr. WOOD proposed that the Secretary be directed to prepare a communication to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be signed by all the members, requesting that the Controller be directed to issue dock bonds to the amount of $250,000 for the uses and purposes of the Board, the interest on said bonds to be six per cent., payable semi-annually, the principal and interest to be paid in United States gold coin.

A motion of Mr. HENRY to increase the amount of the loan to $1,000,000 was lost, but a subsequent resolution to strike out the latter portion was adopted and the motion was then carried.

The Secretary was directed to prepare a draft of the report to be presented to the Mayor on or before Jan. 1, of the transactions of the Board, in accordance with the requirements of the law.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in reference to the pending action of GROGAN against the Mayor, stating that the former had no cause of action.

A Mr. GARDINER waited on the department in reference to a plan for promoting the commercial growth of New-York, which he asserted had declined by half during the last ten years, but the Board adjourned without taking any action on it.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fire in a Tenement-House—Collision in the East River—Petty Thefts—Coroners' Cases.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame tenement-house in Ninety-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, owned by Mrs. SPAULDING, and occupied by several tenants. It originated on the first floor, under a cooking-stove, through carelessness, but was extinguished with very little damage to property. A sick woman named RYAN, was rescued from the building by the Police, under Capt. CLINE. Another fire occurred on the second floor of No. 101 Lewis-street, occupied by LEOPOLD OPPENHEIMER, as a cigar box manufactory, but without doing much damage.

PETER GUTZLER, a carpenter living at No. 121 Third-street, while at work at No. 24 East Fourteenth-street, accidentally fell from a ladder yesterday, and broke his left leg. He was attended by Police Surgeon FRELIGH and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The brig *Queen of the South* broke from her moorings in the East River, off Harlem, during Wednesday night, and drifting down with the tide collided with a schooner off the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, inflicting considerable damage to the vessel. The Twelfth Precinct Police boarded the brig, and finding no one on board but a small boy, who could not speak English, secured her and remained in possession until the owners arrived.

PATRICK CARROLL and JOHN KEENAN, boatmen, made a savage assault, Monday night, upon WILLIAM PARKER, robbing him of a gold watch and chain. Wednesday night they were arrested, and being arraigned, yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, were committed to answer.

Detectives CLAPP and BENNETT, of the Central Police, yesterday arrested JAMES CURRAN, of No. 6 Hamilton-street, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house, on a bench warrant, charging him with assault with intent to kill.

The propeller *Echo*, Capt. GATES, loaded with lumber, sank yesterday, in Harlem River, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

HARRIET E. JAMES, a servant in the employment of Mrs. FORSTER, East Fifty-first-street, was yesterday committed in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court, for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and a gold pin, belonging to her mistress.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, WM. BAKER charged JOHN HEENAN and PATRICK CARROLL with stealing a gold watch, of the value of $75, from him on Monday night last. Justice BIXBY committed the accused to answer.

JAMES CLARK, a notorious and extensive horse thief, who escaped about a week ago from prison in Chenango County, was yesterday arrested in this City by an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct. He was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, who committed him, waiting a requisition from the authorities of the above named place for his removal there.

Coroner KEENAN made an investigation yesterday in the case of Mrs. MARY COLLINS, supposed to have been killed by her husband, JOHN, while quarrelling at No. 533 East Eleventh-street. The evidence adduced did not sustain the allegation so the prisoner was released. Death resulted from a rupture produced in some unknown manner.

FRITZ WASSHAUSEN, aged eight years, died, yesterday, at No. 60 East Eighth-street, from tetanus, caused by a compound fracture of the finger, sustained in some accidental manner. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

An unknown Frenchman, aged thirty-five, was found in the yard of No. 40 Thompson-street, in an insensible condition, yesterday, and he died in a few minutes after.

The body of an unknown woman, dressed in a dark woolen shawl and hood, was found yesterday in the North River, near Spring-street, and removed to the Morgue. The remains of an unknown man were also recovered from the East River, at Ninth-street, and sent to the Morgue. Coroner KEENAN will hold inquests.

RICHARD HAROLD, of No. 99 Cherry-street, made a felonious entrance into the restaurant of MORRIS BLOTTNER, at No. 115 John-street, yesterday morning, and carried off a small sum of money and a brush, which were found in his possession when arrested. Justice HOGAN held the prisoner for trial.

An unknown man, supposed to be a Frenchman, and insane, was found almost naked yesterday, in the yard of No. 40 Thompson-street, and died after arriving at the Eighth Ward Station House.

Long Island Episcopal Convocation—Second Day—Interesting Discussions.

The second day's session of the Episcopal Convocation opened at St. John's Church, Jamaica, yesterday morning at 9½.

The first subject discussed was "Missions." Dr. BENJAMIN PADDOCK, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, read a lengthy paper, in which he advocated the establishment of a systematic arrangement for soliciting aid through each parish in the diocese. Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK followed in the same strain.

Rev. Mr. RILEY expressed different views, thinking that the true missionary effort ought to be made at home. He referred to an address delivered by Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, on Wednesday evening, in which an interesting account of the missionary efforts among the Indians of Nebraska was given. The Bishop strongly commends the action of President GRANT in taking from the hands of politicians the affairs of the Indians and appointing as Commissioners Christian men. He paid a high compliment to Rev. Mr. HINMAN, a missionary to the Indians, and stated that he was known among the aborigines as "the man who never told them a lie." The Bishop gave a very encouraging account of his diocese, stating that in four years five weak churches had increased to twenty-five efficient ones. Mr. RILEY contended that effort and money had better be expended among our own heathen than in a foreign country.

In the afternoon a paper was read by Rev. ROBERT PIERSON, of Rockaway, on "Christian Education," powerfully advocating some measure for the education of sons of clergymen.

Drs. VAN KLEECK, J. H. PADDOCK, Rev. Mr. MOORE and Dr. SCHENCK followed on the same subject, the latter suggesting that the question be brought before the Provincial Council of the State.

The closing subject was "The Best Means of Increasing the Efficiency of the Ministry."

Dr. HALL, of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, made a strong appeal to the young clergymen, advising them at the commencement of their ministry to seek the most retired parishes in the State for eight or ten years, and thanked God that a friend had given him this advice, which had been followed. He stated that in charge of city parishes it was impossible for a minister to study, and related a number of the vexatious annoyances which a pastor is subject to.

At the conclusion of the discussions on the different subjects, Bishop LITTLEJOHN made interesting remarks. At the conclusion the Bishop stated that the same subjects would be discussed at the next Convocation.

In the evening confirmation was administered by the Bishop.

The attendance was large, and the entire session passed off harmoniously.

The 7-30 Bond Case—The First Government Suit Commenced Against Jay Cooke & Co.

About $200,000 worth of 7-30 bonds were redeemed at the Sub-Treasury several months ago, the notes being presented by different City bankers. The bonds had every appearance of being genuine, but it was found on inspection at Washington that they were counterfeit. They were detected by a duplication of the numbers on them, and it was supposed that they had been printed from a plate stolen from the Treasury Department. The Government has commenced a suit against the bankers for the recovery of the value of the bonds. The case of JAY COOKE & Co., the well-known Wall-street firm, who sold about $30,000 worth of the bonds, is to be made the "test" case. One of the questions involved is whether the bonds were bought on the understanding or agreement that the bankers would make good any bonds which the Government might purchase of them for redemption, if any of said bonds proved to be irregular, defective, or otherwise illegal. Another legal question concerning the law under which the Sub-Treasury is established, is made an important issue in the case. Mr. VAN DYKE, formerly Assistant Treasurer, was called as a witness in the test suit, at the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, for the purpose of identifying the bonds. Hon. NOAH DAVIS conducted the case for the Government, and Messrs. CHITTENDEN and BURRILL represented the defense. The case is likely to last several days.

Public Schools in Brooklyn—Statistics of Interest.

By the fifteenth annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools in Brooklyn, just published, it appears that that city has forty-six independent school organizations, occupying forty-seven different buildings, and classified as "Grammar," "Intermediate" and "Primary" schools. Of the school edifices forty-two are owned by the Board of Education, and the remaining five are hired of private individuals. During the past year six new schools were opened, and three more are now in course of erection. Instruction is given by 725 teachers, of whom thirty-six are males and 698 females. The whole number of pupils enrolled during the year is 90,132. Of this number 1,456 are colored children. The average register is 37,782. The average attendance for the year is 33,761, being thirty-six per cent. of the whole number registered, and nearly eighty-seven per cent. of the average register. The whole number of the sittings in the schools is estimated—including the accommodation that would be ready by the present Fall—at about 44,509. The cost per capita on the whole number of pupils instructed for the year is $9 90, but counting the entire register, including readmissions and pupils from other schools, the amount is reduced to $8 60 a head. This rate is much lower than the cost in New-York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and several other of the largest cities of the Union. The evening schools are doing well. There are nine of these, seven for white and two for colored pupils, and employing twenty-one male and seventy female teachers. The number of pupils registered in these schools during the term was 4,051 males, 1,028 females, and 208 colored, making a total of 5,777; being nearly 1,000 above the number enrolled for the preceding year. The average attendance was 2,135, against 2,079 for the year before; and the cost of supporting the schools was $10,367 28, being $4 91 for each pupil on the basis of average attendance.

SIC TRANSIT QUICK TRANSIT.

Conference of Citizens with Mr. Vanderbilt—He Declines to Commit Himself.

Pursuant to notice a delegation from the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association waited on WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, President of the Harlem Railroad Company, at the office of the President on Twenty-sixth-street, yesterday morning, with a view to confer with him on the movement now progressing of affording increased facilities for transportation between Harlem and the City Hall.

Mr. JOHN FOLEY, who headed the delegation, explained the object of this visit and the importance which at present attached to the subject. Public meetings on the subject had been held for the past two years; they had considered the various plans proposed for the settlement of the difficulty, and their organization having given more attention to the subject than any other, had come to the conclusion that the Fourth-avenue was the thoroughfare in which to get immediate relief, and that the best plan to be adopted would be to lay two more tracks on the line from Harlem to Forty-second-street, sink these with the two already existing, ten or twelve feet or whatever may be deemed necessary, bridge over Fourth-avenue at every crossing, and build neat iron railings outside the tracks. By that means the annoyance produced by the passing of the locomotives would be relieved, the property on the avenue would be increased in value, with a proportionate increase in the income of the Company, and the purpose of the citizens would be attained. He referred to the loss already borne by the people of New-York in this matter, and it should be understood they would not always submit to it. They were not disposed to force any unjust claim on the Company, but were ready and willing to bear their proper portion of the taxation. If this railroad were completed he ventured to say that in two or three years the population above Forty-second-street would be over two hundred thousand, for if rapid transit were secured thus far, the citizens would determine, either by underground or arcade railroads, to connect it with the City Hall. Long enough they had borne the inconvenience of the steam-cars on the line, without any of the advantages, but that time had now passed. He mentioned that in a recent interview he had had with Gov. HOFFMAN, the latter approved of the plan he suggested, and expressed his interest in its success. In conclusion he remarked that Mr. VANDERBILT had almost sole disposition of the matter, and he citizens of New-York were prepared to aid him either by assisting in procuring the increase of his corporate powers or otherwise, in any movement in this direction.

Mr. TOWNSEND supported the remarks of Mr. FOLEY, and asked whether it would be sufficient to cut one side of the tunnel, or whether both sides should be widened to allow for additional tracks?

Mr. VANDERBILT replied that it would be impossible, and proceeded to answer the statement of Mr. FOLEY with respect to these questions. He said there was no man in this community, nor set of men, more fully impressed with the importance of this subject than the Board which he represented. But it was a grand mistake to suppose that he had the remedy all in his own hands. They had been constantly expending large sums of money to meet the public demands, but the matter depended solely on the action of the Legislature, for without their enactments they were not in a position to do anything. For a long time past his own opinion was that Fourth-avenue, which was cut out for a railroad avenue, was the best avenue for the purpose in contemplation, but with the present accommodation, the railroad having two tracks only, it would be impossible to give steam accommodation this side of Harlem, because from the nearness of both lines there would be constant collisions. This idea of having two tracks underground was one of a number already suggested, and he thought they would have to go to the Legislature. He did not want to be understood as in any way throwing any impediment in the way, but was favorable to the project, and if it lay in their power they would gladly accomplish it, for it was their interest to do so. As far as the accommodation of the people in Madison-avenue was concerned, it would be continued as fast as possible, and a large number of additional new cars were now being made for it. He was unprepared at present to make any suggestions in reference to this subject, because it was one which should go before the Board, but he was sure they would be willing to aid them in any effort to secure this end.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Suppose the Legislature were to pass a bill to put down an underground road, would it be possible for the Company to do it?

Mr. VANDERBILT—I have no right to express an opinion on that subject, as it never came before our Board.

Mr. TOWNSEND—May we not ask you to lay our application before your Board for consultation, because if we go the Legislature for any enactment for relief connected with your road, it would require your sanction?

Mr. VANDERBILT—If it were sought to impose a large outlay that would embarrass us, I don't think we would favor it; but if it were simply an investment for which we would be repaid, we would look at it in another view. However, I will go so far as to say that I will communicate your views to our Board in so far as they relate to the Fourth-avenue, over which our tracks run, and get their views in regard to it, and communicate it to you.

Mr. VANDERBILT further promised to increase the horse-car accommodation on Fourth-avenue, and the conference terminated.

The Brandon-Aguero Case—Who is the Guilty Man?

Civil Justice FOWLER testified before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the case of LOUIS AGUERO, charged with selling cigars in unstamped boxes, that W. C. BRANDON gave evidence at the Jefferson Market Police Court to the effect that he had given $50 to a reputed Deputy Marshal to release him from custody. AGUERO's counsel is anxious to show that BRANDON was acting in collusion with the pretended officer at the time he and AGUERO were arrested on a charge of smuggling cigars. AGUERO is a Cuban, and is unable to speak English. BRANDON, who is represented to be a "fence," or receiver of stolen goods, was recently arrested for stealing cigars, AGUERO being the complainant. At the close of Justice FOWLER's testimony, yesterday, two witnesses, named JASPER SILVA and LEOPOLD GERDILLO were examined for the defense, and they both testified that the cigar-boxes in question were stamped.

Shameful Neglect—An Innocent Man in Jail for Three Weeks.

ISAAC COURCELLI, a Frenchman, was arrested on the 26th ult. on a charge of having given a false residence while registering his name as a voter. An examination was fixed by Commissioner DAVENPORT for the second day following, and the prisoner was committed in the Ludlow-street Jail. Here he has remained for nearly three weeks awaiting an examination. It appears that the warrant under which he was arrested was kept by a special deputy marshal, who failed to return it to the Marshal's office. The case was forgotten by the Commissioner in the multiplicity of other business, and it was not until he had received a note from the accused that it was brought to his recollection. COURCELLI was afforded the much desired examination yesterday, and was then discharged, it being shown that he was entitled to vote, and that he had acted under a misapprehension in giving his residence.

Weston's Little Walk—Measuring the Track.

"For the benefit of science," and a purse of $5,000, Mr. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON will, on Monday night next, attempt the "unparalleled feat" of walking 400 miles in five days, and 112 miles inside of twenty-four consecutive hours, commencing on Tuesday night. Mr. WESTON has already been under the care of a committee of medical gentlemen, consisting of Drs. William A. Hammond, Austin Flint, J. C. Dalton, R. Ogden Doremus, Wm. H. Van Buren, and Austin Flint, Jr. Yesterday Drs. DOREMUS and FLINT witnessed the measurement of the track, in the Rink, where the walk is to take place. The survey was made by Mr. JOS. L. T. SMITH, City Surveyor, who subsequently gave a written certificate of the following facts: Once around the Rink measures 735 84-100 feet; seven times around and 129 12-100 feet make one mile, and to walk 100 miles WESTON must go around 717 times and 462 72-100 feet over, and for 112 miles 803 times. The 400-mile walk will be 2,870 times around and 130 2-10 feet over.

The start will be made from the centre of the hall on the Sixty-fourth-street side, and the mile will end within a few feet of opposite the entrance to the Rink. The distance from the centre of the track to the door of WESTON's retiring-room, twenty-four feet, was measured also, so that when he goes in and out there to rest and for meals this distance may be counted. From the judge's stand to this point of the track is 121 75-100 feet. The corners of the track were measured, and it was found that by keeping on the inside edge he would save nearly four feet on every round, or nearly three miles on the 400 miles. To insure a fair, square walk, the measurement was made along the centre, two and a half feet from the inside border. Drs. DOREMUS and FLINT and Mr. TAXTER, the manager of the Rink, added their signatures also to the City Surveyor's certificate. About fifty persons were present and witnessed the survey.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

Present Condition of the Work—Partial Suspension of Operations—The Appropriation Almost Expended—Report of the Supervising Architect.

The report of Mr. MULLETT, supervising architect of the Treasury, a synopsis of which was telegraphed to THE TIMES, yesterday, from Washington, has again called the attention of the people to our new Post-office building, and the apparent slow progress of the work. But a careful inspection shows that, considering the magnitude of the structure, great headway has actually been made. The really tedious portion of the work is now completed, and but for the dribbling way in which the appropriation is doled out, in a very few weeks more the majestic proportions of the edifice would be visible to every one. With the present force, however, it would take years to bring the building up to the level of the fence. There are now only about fifty hands employed, and even those few, it is feared, will have to be discharged before Congress meets, for want of money to pay them.

The work has now so far progressed that an accurate idea can be formed as to its general design and its magnificent proportions. The total length of the building will be about 284 feet, and its width, on the Park side, 280 feet. Judging from the solidity of the foundation, it will be one of the most substantial buildings ever erected in this country. Thirty-five feet below the level of the street the basis of the structure is laid, and commences with a solid basis of concrete 4 feet 9 inches deep. On this the gigantic granite blocks are laid, the latter averaging about 14 tons each. The cellar and basement are now almost entirely completed. In the former there are 101 cast-iron columns, 8 feet 3½ inches high, which rest on cast-iron footings 3 feet 9 inches high. All the cellar columns, girders and beams are in place. There are 131 similar columns in basement, of which about 106 are now in place. These latter are about 17 feet 4 inches high. The columns are all hollow, of 18 inches outside diameter and 14 inches inside, and average about 7,000 pounds each. They will be continued up to the roof of the building, and in connection with the ventilating apparatus will be utilized for purifying the air of the building. At each story there is an opening left in them for the foul air to enter, and from the basement up a current of pure air will be forced through them, by which the impure will be expelled. The cellar of the building will be used for storage purposes, fuel, &c. The basement will be the Post-office work-room, where mails will be made up, distributed, &c. It will be all one room, without partition or division of any kind. At about equi-distant spaces through the building there are four large brick stacks being carried up, two of which will be used exclusively as ventilators, the other two as elevators and ventilators. The latter are about 28 feet long by 10 feet wide, the other 14 feet long by 10 feet wide. The heating arrangements have not yet been decided upon, but will of course be of the most improved description, and as it may be yet some years before it will be necessary to adopt any definite plan, some entirely original system may probably be inaugurated. For the facts above given as to the present condition and progress of the work, our reporter is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. HURLBUT, superintendent, and Mr. STINEMETZ, engineer in charge.

A Lesson in Spelling in the Court of Special Sessions.

Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE appeared in the Court of Special Sessions this morning carrying a ponderous volume of "Webster's Unabridged," and when LAWRENCE DEMPSEY was called upon to answer guilty or not to a charge of larceny, Mr. HOWE arose, and, after interposing a plea of not guilty, moved for the dismissal of the complaint instituted against his client, as that document charged DEMPSEY with stealing a "draw."

Mr. HOWE said that Justice DOWLING was too good a judge of orthography to permit such a complaint to emanate from his Court. The prisoner here should have been charged with stealing a "drawer," (roars,) and not "draw," which was, as his Honor well knew, a verb "to pull."

Before passing on this question, Justice DOWLING listened to the testimony, which conclusively brought the case home to the defendant; and when counsel renewed the motion, the Justice said to the complainant: "Between yourself and the Police Clerk, the complaint is not worth the paper it is written upon, and it is a great shame I must discharge."

COUNSEL—It is far better for the preservation of legal principles that the law should always be upheld, it mattering not how guilty a prisoner may be proven. Your Honor knows murderers have been saved from the scaffold by the merest omission of a single word. The complaint in this instance avers simply the larceny of nothing.

JUSTICE: Well, I'll have to discharge the prisoner. I cannot convict on this complaint.

The prisoner left the Court-room in great glee, astonished at the result of his trial.

Billiards—Rudolphe and Dion—The Match Off.

Platt's Hall, San Francisco, has been secured for the great match between JOSEPH DION and JOHN DEERY, and they are to play on the night of the 19th.

The match between CYRILLE DION and A. P. RUDOLPHE is not likely to be made. As foreshadowed in Tuesday's TIMES, RUDOLPHE now objects to the table he has always played upon, and which, as champion, he is required to use in practice. He names a table upon which he has never played a match, and to which DION objects. To the end that there may be a match, the latter will propose to set aside both tables already named, and toss for choice between SHARP's and GRIFFITH's. Any table in the market will suit DION, except the one RUDOLPHE has nominated. The dispute would have been obviated had RUDOLPHE, when he challenged, specified the table he desired.

M. ALBERT GARNIER is to give an exhibition of his skill to-night at CHRIS. O'CONNOR's rooms. Some novel shots are promised.

FRANK PARKER has named Dec. 10 for the next championship match, and Cincinnati as the place.

The Reported Capture of Two German Steamers.

A London telegram, yesterday, stated that the North German steamers *Hansa* and *Leipsic*, the former from New York and the latter from Baltimore, had been captured by French vessels of war. A later dispatch announced that the report was incorrect, and that both steamers, as well as the *Hanover*, arrived at Bremerhaven on Sunday. The report probably originated from the fact that the steamers of this line touch at a certain port at the mouth of the river Wisham, on the English coast, for instructions from Bremen, and that when they left this port no intelligence was sent back of their arrival at Bremen, and consequently it was supposed that they had been captured. There were seventy-eight passengers on the *Hansa* and twenty-five on the *Leipsic*, and the first-named was loaded with a valuable cargo of tobacco. Both steamers are very fast, and the Messrs. OELRICH say that none of the French fleet could successfully pursue them. The dispatch announcing their arrival out is as follows: "Bremen, Nov. 14.—*Hansa, Hanover* and *Leipsic* arrived here. Inform SCHUMAIKER." Mr. SCHUMAIKER is the agent of the line in Baltimore.

Prosecuting Debtors for Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

JULIUS and PHILIP SARNER, partners in the fur trade, at No. 33 Grand-street, who were accused, on Wednesday, of fraudulent bankruptcy, on complaint of one of the firm of WILMERDING, HOGUET & Co., were rearrested, yesterday, on a similar charge, the complainant being CHURCHILL H. CUTTING, of the firm of H. M. SLATER & Co., of No. 119 Franklin-street. It was alleged that they had obtained $1,327 worth of broadcloths from the latter firm under false representations that they were solvent, and that they had been in business eight years, and were possessed of a capital of $40,000. They each furnished bail before Commissioner SHIELDS, to appear for examination.

The Bishop Case Again—Motion to Undo the "Count Johannes'" Work.

Mr. PECK, present counsel for Mrs. BISHOP, in her suit against her husband for divorce, made a motion before Judge SPENCER, in Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, for leave to withdraw the reply put in on behalf of Mr. BISHOP to the answer of defendant; also a motion for leave to withdraw the motion to stay proceedings on the part of defendant until payment of accrued alimony. Both motions were granted by the Court.

Army of the Cumberland—The Coming Reunion.

The officers of the Army of the Cumberland residing in this vicinity met at the Astor House, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for attending the reunion at Cleveland, on the 23d and 24th inst. Gen. ROSECRANS presided, Major W. H. BRIGHT officiated as Secretary, and the following were present: Col. Samuel B. Lawrence, Gen. E. Opdyke, Capt. H. C. Hodgdon, Capt. J. E. Drouillard, Gen. A. J. Mackay, Major M. H. Bright, Col. C. R. Thompson, Major P. R. Stetson, Col. Charles H. Lewis, Col. C. Goddard and Major J. C. Yates.

It was resolved to leave here on the 22d in a body, and that Gen. ROSECRANS and Capt. P. R. STETSON act as a committee to make the necessary arrangements for transportation, &c. Officers who intend going to Cleveland are requested to leave their names and addresses with Capt. STETSON at the Astor House.

THE McDOUGALL MYSTERY.

Investigation by Coroner Flynn and a Medical Jury—Dr. Worster Fully Exonerated by the Evidence.

After considerable delay, Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, late yesterday afternoon, in the case of FRANCES ANN McDOUGALL, alias McDONALD, who died on the 4th inst., at No. 156 East Twenty-eighth-street, under circumstances that led to suspicion of medical malpractice. The Coroner had ascertained that the deceased had arrived in New-York from the Province of Ontario, Canada, and that some unknown person had paid for her funeral. A jury of the following well-known medical gentlemen was accordingly impaneled: Fordyce Barker, J. Marion Sims, John J. Crane, R. A. Barry, J. C. Nott, J. P. Garrish, Charles A. Budd and William C. Roberts, and they were offered the following evidence:

MARY A. [illegible], testified: I keep a boarding-house at No. 156 East Twenty-eighth-street; the deceased came to my house in the last Monday in October, two weeks before her death; she said she wished to engage board at my house, while under medical treatment, and had been recommended to me by Dr. WORSTER; she was confined to her bed the following day, and Dr. WORSTER attended her; she kept her bed all of the time; I did not ask her the cause of her illness; Dr. WORSTER saw her twice a day; I saw her on Tuesday afternoon and every day until she died; she made no complaint, and I did not know that she was ill until the Friday following; Dr. WORSTER visited her four times on Friday; she died at half past three o'clock on Saturday morning, and Dr. WORSTER was present; she seemed to suffer, and complained of pain; I do not know that she had any hemorrhage while in my house; she was quite pale when she came to me first; I never asked any questions about her illness; I am not in the habit of keeping ladies; Dr. WORSTER paid me for my attendance on deceased; she said she would pay me if the doctor would not; no other doctor saw her while she was in my house except Dr. WORSTER; I cannot say who ordered her funeral or who paid for it; I did not pay for it; she had no friends there to attend her funeral; Mr. [illegible], the undertaker, attended to the matter, but by whose order I do not know and cannot say. Dr. WORSTER had one patient in my house before that.

JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., of No. 112 East Thirteenth-street, testified: I have been a practicing physician for twenty-five years; I first saw the deceased on the 24th ult.; she called at my office and asked for advice (naming her disease,) and had been recommended to me; I made an examination [illegible] the result of it; I saw her the next day at my office, and told her she was too ill to be out, and recommended her to No. 156 East Twenty-eighth-street, where I once before had a patient, and considered Mrs. [illegible] a good person; I called next day at No. 156 and saw the deceased, who resisted an examination. Witness then narrated the condition of the patient, who continued to grow worse, and eventually died of peritonitis; the witness supposed that she had been tampered with, as the bowels had been constipated; the deceased paid witness for four or five days before her death, and remarked that she supposed she was not going to get well and she wanted her board bill paid.

Dr. DANIEL McEWEN then described the course of the post-mortem examination, and was closely cross-examined by the jury, who seemed satisfied that medical malpractice had been resorted to at some time.

Deputy Coroner SHINE gave some further testimony of little importance and the jury rendered the following verdict:

"The undersigned summoned by the Coroner to investigate the cause of death of FRANCES ANN McDONALD, find, after a careful and most searching examination of all the evidence laid before them, including a report of the post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, that she died from metro peritonitis and general peritonitis, which had existed at least eleven days, and for which she had received medical treatment from Dr. JOSEPH WORSTER, who first saw the patient after the development of the disease, which caused her death. From the evidence before us we believe that an abortion had been induced several days before the patient was seen by Dr. WORSTER."

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

One church, to be known as the Talman Memorial Church of the Beloved Disciple, north side of Eighty-ninth-st., 107 feet east of Madison-avenue, 58 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 8 inches, basement and one story; material Buena Vista stone; Trustees of Talman Memorial Church of the Beloved Disciple, owners.

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Seventy-ninth-street, 420 feet east of Third-avenue, 19 by 45, basement and four stories; HULL & CONNOLLY, owners.

Four first-class dwellings, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 21.8 by 63, basement and four stories; WM. B. ASTOR, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fifty-first-street, 218.5 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 60, four stories; ISAAC P. OLMSTEAD, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 80 feet east of Second-avenue, 20 by 48, four stories; THOMAS HANSON, owner.

Seven tenement-houses, south side of Eighty-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, 17.6 by 52, four stories; JAMES GILMORE, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 18 Forsyth-street, 25 by 62, five stories; L. BOHME, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Eighty-seventh-street, 150 feet east of Third-avenue, 16.8 by 45, four stories; HELLER & SCHIFFER, owners.

Four tenement-houses, south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, 25 by 54, four stories; JOHN J. BURCHELL, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 200.4 feet west of First-avenue, 25 and 21 by 64, five stories; THOMAS McGUINNESS, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 25.6 by 50, four stories; JEREMIAH LEARNY, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 225 Fifth-street, 25 by 52, five stories; WILLIAM J. GESSNER, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Forty-fourth-street, 125 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; ROBERT ALLIS, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of First-avenue, 125 feet 5 inches south of Forty-eighth-street, 25 by 65, basement and four stories; JOHN O'CONNOR, owner.

One store and tenement, south-west corner of Seventy-eighth-street and Third-avenue, 25.5 by 60, four stories; JOHN McGLINN, owner.

One store and tenement, south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 70 feet west of Third-avenue, 20 by 45, four stories; JOHN McGLINN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 109 Stanton-street, 25 by 63, five stories; JOHN MILLER, owner.

One stable, No. 28 Thompson-street, 25 by 95, two stories; estate of N. LOEW; W. S. CARRAGH, executor.

FRAME BUILDING.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 275 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 feet wide by 25 feet deep, two stories; HENRY TIETJEN, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	28	First-class dwellings	13
Public building	1	Second-class dwellings	1
Brown-stone fronts	18	Tenement-houses	11
Brick fronts	18	Stores and tenements	11
Frame building	1	Stable	1
Church	1		

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Twenty-eighth-street, West, No. 420, Hannah Cutler owner, unsafe generally, from excavating.

Water-street, south-west corner Oliver-street, John S. Giles owner, unsafe chimney.

Fiftieth-street, West, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue, J. J. Townsend owner, unsafe westerly gable wall, from excavating.

William-street, No. 86, John D. Wendell owner, unsafe rear wall, badly bulged.

Madison-street, No. 79, Wm. I. Close owner, unsafe chimneys.

Ludlow-street, Nos. 29 and 31, John Ward, executor, unsafe walls, badly cracked.

Water-street, No. 331, Mrs. Margaret Lucker owner, unsafe chimneys.

Grand-street, No. 412, Benjamin Bailey owner, unsafe chimneys of extension.

Hester-street, No. 54, John Ward, executor, unsafe generally, walls cracked and bulged.

Grand-street, No. 408, Thos. Donohue owner, unsafe chimneys.

Mercer-street, No. 70, Robert Gosler owner, unsafe frame structure, dangerous and insecure.

Third-avenue, rear, No. 69, Owen Murphy owner, unsafe front wall, bulged.

Suffolk-street, No. 52, George Warren owner, unsafe chimneys.

Suffolk-street, No. 54, John W. Avery owner, unsafe chimneys.

Clinton-street, No. 141, James McCartin owner, unsafe chimneys.

Broome-street, No. 180, James Tierney owner, unsafe chimneys and smoke-stack.

Grand-street, No. 410, A. H. Brummell owner, unsafe chimneys and lintels.

Grand-street, No. 420, P. A. H. Jackson owner, unsafe chimneys and cornice.

Grand-street, No. 422, P. A. H. Jackson owner, unsafe chimneys and cornice.

Fifteenth-street, north side, 87 feet west of Tenth-avenue, rear, G. H. Holden owner, unsafe front and rear walls, cracked.

Fifteenth-street, north side, 400 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, Bradish Johnson owner, unsafe front piers and lintel, cracked.

Church-street, north side, 74 feet south of Dey-street, C. G. Gunther owner, unsafe foundation walls, cracked.

Cedar-street, No. 132, John Patten, Jr., owner, unsafe front wall, bulged.

Cedar-street, No. 134, Don Alonzo Cushman owner, unsafe north-west column, split.

West-street, No. 87, John V. Beam owner, unsafe foundation wall, settled.

Broad-street, No. 111, M. S. Seguin, unsafe third-story floor.

Broome-street, No. 181, Caspar Goetz owner, unsafe chimneys.

Broome-street, No. 183, Thomas Eckles owner, unsafe chimneys.

Broome-street, No. 185, Thomas Eckles owner, unsafe chimneys.

West Thirteenth-street, No. 225, Benj. Crissy owner, unsafe chimneys.

West Thirteenth-street, No. 247, Catherine Humphrey owner, unsafe chimneys.

Liberty-street, No. 143, Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey owner, unsafe front wall, dangerously insecure.

Washington-street, No. 49, Edward Burke owner, unsafe rear wall, cracked and bulged.

Cortlandt-street, No. 73, A. Binninger owner, unsafe chimneys.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this city:

One frame factory, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 225 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 25 by 40, two and one-half stories, extension on rear of 30 feet; D. L. ORMSBY & SON, owners.

One brick store and tenement, north-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Twelfth-street, 25 by 40, two stories, one story to be added; JOHN LAMETZ, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 428 Fifth-avenue, 23 by 15, two stories, one story to be added; JOHN HANNEMANN, owner.

One brick second-class dwelling, changed to store and tenement, No. 28 Essex-street, 25 by 42, three stories, two stories to be added; PHILIP FITZPATRICK, owner.

One brick tenement, No. 38 North Moore-street, 25 by 60, three stories, one story to be added; S. SMITH, owner.

One brick tenement, No. 48 Jane-street, basement and three stories, 25 by 60, one story to be added; JAS. E. TAYLOR, owner.

One brick stable, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 300 feet east of Second-avenue, 50 by 30, two stories, extension on side nineteen feet; WM. E. KING, owner.

One brick factory, No. 249 West Twenty-eighth-street, 25 by 25, two stories, one story to be added; JOHN W. WILSON, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 252 Essex-street, 22.6 by 70, four stories, one story to be added; JOHN J. DIEHL, owner.

Fagin's Last Foray—His Oliver Twist Turns State's Evidence.

On the morning of the 15th inst., Sergt. DOUGLASS, of the Sixth Ward, ascertained that two boys were in the clothing store of PHILIP HIRSHKIND, at the corner of White and Centre streets, they having crept in over the fanlight. He roused the Surgeon of the Dispensary, and obtained an entrance to the building, finding two boys, named DANIEL SULLIVAN and THOS. DALEY, concealed in the hatchway on the second floor. They confessed that they intended to sample Mr. HIRSHKIND's stock, valued at $25,000, and on further examination they implicated JOHN GILLIGAN, aged twenty-one, of No. 66 Mott street, as their principal, who had arranged the plan of operations and was to receive the plunder. Both of the prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING and held for trial, and Capt. KENNEDY ordered his Sergeant to look for GILLIGAN. Yesterday morning the man was arrested in Leonard-street, as he was making an attempt to reach his home, so Capt. KENNEDY applied to Judge BEDFORD for a suspension of judgment in the case of DALEY, who appears to be the most innocent of the gang, and the request being granted, GILLIGAN was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, DALEY being used as State's evidence. The prisoner was accordingly fully committed for trial at the General Sessions.

A Grand International Chess Congress in Prospect.

In consequence of the frequent and numerous communications from chess-players and chess organizations throughout the country, that it would be desirable and conducive to the interests of the chess world that a Chess Congress should be held, the New-York and Brooklyn Chess Clubs have taken this important matter into consideration, and according to all probabilities they will decide in favor of holding a Congress. The first Congress held in New-York in October, 1857, was composed entirely of American chess-players, and was the means of introducing to the chess world the celebrated champion, PAUL MORPHY, and the wonderful blindfold player, LOUIS PAULSEN. The Congress in contemplation will be international. Funds will be reserved to induce a few of the European celebrities to visit our shores, free of expense, to contend with our strongest players. Such renowned champions as ANDERSSEN, NEUMANN, STEINITZ, PAULSEN, WINAWER, and many others, meeting in friendly contest our champions, would create great excitement in the chess world and produce games which would enrich our libraries and be a source of improvement and pleasure to all amateurs of the noble game.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for Nov. 18: Nos. 84, 23, 32, 49½, 41, 34, 42½, 61, 63½, 81.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
122	Duvall vs. Wood.	157	Field vs. Livingston.
138	Goodwin vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.	160	Trumbly vs. Post.
		161	Bailey vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
139	Same vs. Same.	162	Stone vs. Flower.
140	Osgood vs. Toulin.	163	West vs. Higginbottom.
141	Gerding vs. Kobbe.	164	O'Sullivan vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
142	McGennan vs. Gillies.		
143	Stephens vs. Clark.	165	Smith vs. Bond.
144	Jackson vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.	166	Bennett vs. Brainerd.
		167	Nicoll vs. Fash.
145	Spears vs. Valentine.	168	Van Wyck vs. Stewart.
146	Same vs. Same.		
147	Springer vs. Dwyer.	139	McCready vs. Leary.
148	Hirschberg vs. Harrison.	160	Hughes vs. Wetsel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
5201	Dutcher vs. Mc Knight.	6663	Reid vs. Lowell.
5350	Moody vs. Fell.	6659	Atlantic Steam Engine Co. vs. Oppenheimer.
5577	Francke vs. Dunlap.		
5755	Kalbfleisch vs. Thompson.	7317	Townsend vs. Payette.
5781	Frankel vs. Ingraham.	7015	Keats vs. Pelt.
		7097	Johnson vs. Eisberg.
6157	Franklin vs. Marx.	7137	Hildreth vs. Shepard.
6341	Bodine vs. Killeen.	7217	Curtis vs. Holmes.
6379	Banfield vs. Voice.	7267	Briggs vs. Beadle.
6383	Gone vs. Stebbins.	2411	Held vs. Boss.
6391	Skidmore vs. Long & W. Valley R. R. Co.	7471	Simpson vs. Kronacher.
6487	Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.	7599	Avery vs. Stagg.
		7277	Mayers vs. Mulcane.
6707	Bennett vs. Langtree.	745	Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Chase.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
146	Simmons vs. Erie Railway Co.	190	Folke vs. Rancke.
		194	Stettheimer vs. Rothschild.
170	In re Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	202	Cunningham vs. Bell.
189	Bookhagle vs. Zackrison.	203	Hazard vs. Carpenter.

Call No. 204—Ross, Jr., vs. Deutsche.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
779	Eldredge vs. Strong.	607	Bridgewater Paint Co. vs. Bang.
1014	Bayer vs. Hercules Mutual Life Ins. Co.		
		1089	Baron vs. Hellscher.
		1069	Haddock vs. Donnell.
970	Jones vs. Mack.	1015	Risser vs. Marshall.
971	Same vs. Same.	922	Stone vs. Marvin.
607	Donovan vs. Miller.	1016	Luhring vs. Held.
1101	Parker vs. Lawrence.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
249	Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	207	Suydam vs. Jackson.
		18	Kain vs. Kelly.
247	Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	314	Wright vs. Marshall.
		197	Gerrard vs. Corse.
272	Gardner vs. Rowe.	198	Gerrard vs. Corse.
332	Williams vs. Williams.	220	Grundy vs. Fowler.
402	Kelly vs. Sellman.	316	Schoening vs. Van Pelt.
418	Thomson vs. Mers.		
270	Sterl vs. Wingender.	180	Greene vs. Harris.
309	Handy vs. Wetzler.		

Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
181	Geist vs. Spofford.	436	Latourette vs. Decker.
188	Geist vs. Spofford.	437	Ernst vs. Herder.
212	Levy vs. Schoenberger.	438	The Memphis, El Paso & P. R. R. Co. vs. Mayer.
428	Decker vs. Hann.		
431	Quimby vs. Barons.	439	Friedenheimer vs. Gebel.
432	Leonard vs. Marks.		
433	Baijer vs. O'Brien.	440	Everling vs. O'Brien.
434	League vs. Banster.	441	Fredericks vs. O'Neil.
435	Bresse vs. Howell.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4340	Merritt vs. Erie Railway Company.	4371	Meyer vs. Giles.
		4372	Beebe vs. Benson.
4370	Bishop vs. Wright.	4373	Kopitzky vs. Bresler.
4117	Halpin vs. Dolan.		
4123	Heller vs. The Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company.	4374	Mendel vs. Levy.
		4375	Streeter vs. Burkhardt.
4311	Williard vs. Robbins.		
—	O'Leary vs. Trainor.	4377	Mitnacht vs. Harschal.
4360	Borland vs. Braddick.	4378	Schultz vs. Hartman.
4368	Wilkinson vs. Richmond.	4367	Woerner vs. Beaver.
		4180	R. Steam Engine Co. vs. Parsons.
4370	Weitker vs. White.		

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4022	Metzger vs. Kaufman.	4384	Bach vs. Senk.
		4387	Semmendinger vs. Krans.
4315	Lynch vs. Church.		
4317	Funk vs. The Free German School.	4260	Wix vs. Winter.
		4263	Behringer vs. Korbler.
4378	Netter vs. Ackerman.		
4380	Cammeyer vs. Birdsall.	4285	Alexander vs. Laws.
		4286	Lauderbach vs. Fleischel.
4381	Fayette vs. United States Iron Works.		
		4389	Gallagher vs. Gallagher.
4382	Smith vs. Rauh.		
4383	McGrath vs. Grasshan.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Henry W. Genet; perjury.	10	The People vs. Thomas Freeman; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Christopher C. Smith; robbery.	11	The People vs. Edward Donohue; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. John Johnson; robbery.	12	The People vs. Joseph Benton; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. William Robinson; robbery.	13	The People vs. Frances Meller; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. Edward Connell; felonious assault and battery.	14	The People vs. David Malone; false pretenses.
6	The People vs. Frank C. Tilley; embezzlement.	15	The People vs. Thomas Happe; grand larceny.
7	The People vs. Isaac Marks; false pretenses.	16	The People vs. Leander Baker; receiving stolen goods.
8	The People vs. Nicholas Conlan; false pretenses.	17	The People vs. Mary Eagan; larceny from the person.
9	The People vs. J. Orson Nelson and Edward L. Fairs; grand larceny.		

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Nos.		Nos.	
75	Williamsburg Lumber Co. vs. White.	93	Cunningham vs. Thompson.
12	Cunningham vs. Bass.	95	Melville vs. Collart.
88	Kogles vs. Guardian Life Ins. Co.	97	Honeyman vs. Harvey.
49	Williams vs. People's Life Ins. Co.	98	Shinney et al. vs. Kirby et al.
85	Platt vs. Decker.	100	Daily vs. Campbell.
78	Hoyt et al. vs. Stuart et al.	101	Doherty vs. Gleason.
		102	Cockle vs. Scranton.
70	Harit vs. Gray.	103	Davis vs. Clark.
89	Card vs. Boyden.	104	Wade vs. O'Connell.
90	Curtis vs. Brundage.	105	Same vs. Same.
91	Stapler vs. O'Hagan.		

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.		Nos.	
141	Goldback vs. Kinkel.	247	Phenix Insurance Co. vs. Tyler.
94	Taggart vs. Fletcher.		
124	Callister vs. Killeen.	248	Fent vs. Winkler.
201	Mahon vs. Swan.	249	Healy vs. Waite et al.
169	Gordon vs. Schultz.	250	Marks vs. Steitz.
208	Barish vs. Beard.	251	Loomis vs. Raynor.
236	Tyler vs. O'Connor.	252	Slattery vs. Chapin.
237	Murphy vs. Spader.	253	Scheider vs. Schmitt.
241	Loomis vs. Fowler.	205	Schindler vs. Savors.
205	Schindler vs. Savor.	206	Tros vs. Kamerer.
243½	Green vs. Eden.	177	Gilooly vs. Lynch.
244	Robertson vs. Flyn.	132	Eckstein vs. Boden.
245	Weisheit vs. Church of the Messiah.	191	Blair vs. Campbell.
		171	Kagney vs. Lynch.
246	Lipps vs. Lesser.	145	Buckley vs. Thorn.
		71	Coe vs. Hopker et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 17.

By Judge Brady.

Bassford vs. Livingston; default opened on payment of $15 costs.

Parisen vs. Parisen; Glasson vs. Glasson; motions granted.

Scott vs. Reichert; decree and order of allowance granted.

Peak vs. Salamon; order of sale granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of L. T. Millman; order will be modified as suggested on the argument. Let it be settled.

Clarkson vs. Skidmore; memoranda for counsel.

Wray vs. Cutterell; judgment in partition granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 17.

By Judge Spencer.

Williams vs. Graham; Pike vs. Austin; Fero vs. O'Brien; Stafford vs. Callagher; Goddard vs. Steinberg; Reaville vs. Joy; Watson vs. Demarest; Millbank vs. Dennistoun; Clark vs. Dunlop; orders granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 217.—*Joseph A. Cooper, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Lessee of Robert R. Reynolds.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—In the early part of the war the Confederate military authorities seized and imprisoned for a period of six months, and afterward expelled from Tennessee, Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, now Senator Brownlow, of that State. His experience during that time has often been related by himself, and is doubtless familiar to all. In February, 1863, Brownlow recovered judgment by default for $25,000 damages the full amount claimed, against R. R. Reynolds, W. H. Sneed and J. H. Crozier, the parties immediately concerned in the arrest and imprisonment, they having then fled the State, and being served with legal process only by publication in the Knoxville *Whig*. The suit was commenced by attachment against the property of the defendants located within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court for Knox County, where it was brought, and the Sheriff subsequently sold the property to satisfy the judgment. This suit was brought after the close of the war by Reynolds, one of the defendants in the Brownlow case, to recover his property. Another question was as to the title of Cooper, who held under the Sheriff's deed. The Court charged the jury that the proceedings in the State Court, wherein Brownlow recovered the judgment, were void, and that Cooper took no title from the Sheriff, because the affidavit upon which the attachment issued was defective under the laws of Tennessee, in not setting forth certain facts which were required to give it validity. The verdict was accordingly for the plaintiff, and the case is brought here for revisal, the plaintiff in error contending that the affidavit was sufficient in form to sustain the proceedings, and that the title conveyed by the Sheriff is a valid title; and that even if it were not so its validity cannot be collaterally attacked in another suit, but could be questioned only by appeal from the judgment of the Court where the case was decided.

The defendant in error sustains the position assumed by the Court below, and adds that Reynolds and his co-defendants were, at the time of the Brownlow suit, excluded from that part of the State by the existence of the war, and could not appear and defend by reason of the laws of the United States then in force, and the proclamation of the President prohibiting all intercourse between the people of the loyal and disloyal States, or sections thereof.

Thomas A. R. Nelson and Horace Maynard for plaintiff in error, and J. W. Moore for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 18.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

TENDER.

Charles Field vs. Wesson M. Sulliff et al.—This was an action to recover damages for a failure on the part of defendants to deliver a quantity of dressed skins contracted for by plaintiff. It appeared on the trial below, that the son of plaintiff went to the defendants with a certified check for the amount of the price in his pocket, and demanded the skins, saying he had the money in his pocket to pay for them; but defendants were not prepared to deliver the skins. This was held by the Judge on the trial not to have been a sufficient tender, and on that ground the complaint was dismissed. From this decision appeal was taken by plaintiff. Decision reserved.

Jacob F. Miller for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett for defendants.

LIABILITY OF SHIP-OWNERS FOR STORES.

Aaron Brookman vs. John Armstrong.—The plaintiff brought this action against defendant to recover for supplies furnished to the bark *Sandy*. It was shown on the trial that at the time the supplies were furnished, the ship was being sailed on shares by the Captain, but without notice to the parties furnishing, and that under the contract with the Captain, he was responsible for all stores. On the trial below, judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff. The Court has now confirmed the judgment.

Erastus Cook for appellant; D. and T. McMahon for respondents.

ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Grund & Rafael vs. Pendergrast et al.—This was an appeal from a judgment rendered for the plaintiffs, on the report of a referee, for the sum of $700. The action was to recover for a breach of a contract to carry petroleum on the deck of the bark *Gertrude* from New-York to Cadiz, at $1 75 per barrel, payable in gold. The questions of fact before the referee were, whether the contract was in fact made, and whether the petroleum was brought to the vessel within the time limited by the contract. These questions were found in favor of the plaintiffs. There was evidence tending to show that the Captain did not leave her berth until after the oil came alongside, and that the appellants positively refused to receive it, alleging as a reason that the vessel was too crank to carry it. The decision of the Court was reserved.

For appellants, Mr. E. P. Wheeler; for the respondents, Mr. Whittaker.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 17.

Before Judge Brady.

"THE JACKASS IN THE LION'S SKIN"—A TRANSACTION IN SHEET IRON.

James S. Prouty vs. Ogden Haggerty et al.—This is a motion to send the case before a referee. The case involves a large transaction in iron, amounting altogether to the value of about $300,000, which had been sold by plaintiff to defendants. The defendants set up in their papers that the iron was purchased by them in bulk; that on the outside of the pile there was fine steel, while on the removal of this the interior of the pile was found to contain chiefly rusty iron. The plaintiff, it is claimed by defendants, had knowledge of this deception, and therefore they, defendants, resist the sale and seek to recoup the amount of the loss.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

FALSE PRETENCES—SUIT FOR BOARD BILL.

Caroline A. Wilkinson vs. Charles C. Yeaton.—The defendant, Yeaton, was arrested last Summer in a suit in a board bill, upon the ground that he had incurred the debt by fraudulent representations as to his responsibility, he stating, among other things, that he was in the confidential employ of J. M. Cummings & Co., of Broad-street, and in the receipt of a large salary. Last July defendant moved to vacate the order of arrest before Judge Brady, who, after a careful examination of the papers, denied the motion, holding that the defendant had made false statements as to his financial ability—Mr. Cummings especially denying the assertion as to "confidential" employment. The defendant, under leave of the Court, now renewed his motion, and introduced two affidavits of good character—one made by his family physician and the other by Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr. The plaintiff met these by several affidavits of an opposite character, and Judge Brady again denied the motion.

Fullerton, Knox & Rudd for motion; Buel & Erhardt opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—NOV. 17.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

SUIT AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DISMISSED.

Patrick Quinn, Executor, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—In this suit, which was to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's brother by a "dummy" engine of the defendant, and the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, has been dismissed by the Judge on the ground of contributive negligence on the part of defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 17.

Before Judge Larremore.

THE CASE OF THE JAMES FOSTER, JR.—INTERLOCUTORY DECISION BY JUDGE LARREMORE.

William Wright vs. Charles H. Marshall et al.—This is one of a number of cases brought by the sufferers on board the ship *James Foster, Jr.* The following opinion of Judge LARREMORE, just delivered in the case, will be found interesting both as to the facts and the law:

This action was brought in May, 1869, against Chas. H. Marshall and twenty other defendants, as owners of the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, for violation of a contract alleged to have been made by them with the plaintiff to transport him as a passenger in said ship from Liverpool to New-York, whereby plaintiff has sustained damages to amount of $10,000. Eleven of said defendants have appeared and put in an answer to the complaint in said action, and a notice of trial on the part of the plaintiff was, on Nov. 19, 1869, served on the attorneys of the said defendants, who had appeared, and said attorneys admitted due and timely service thereof. A few months since Alfred J. Cipriani (a defendant who had not been served with process, and who has not appeared in said action,) died, and the fact of his death was communicated by said defendants' attorneys to the attorney for the plaintiff herein. No proceedings have been taken to bring in the legal representatives of said deceased defendant. The attorneys for the defendants who have appeared now move to compel plaintiff to bring in the said legal representatives as parties, to serve all the other defendants with process, and meanwhile that all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff be stayed. Two questions are involved in the decision of this motion: 1. Are the legal representatives of the defendant, Cipriani, necessary parties to this action? 2. Can the plaintiff proceed to trial or take judgment against the defendants served, without service of process upon or appearance of the other defendants who are named in the summons? The several owners of a vessel are tenants in common, and must join or be joined in an action at law brought by or against them. (Bucknam vs. Brett, 13 Abb. P. R., 119;) Donnell et al. vs. Walsh, 33 N. Y. Rep., 43; Merritt vs. Walsh, 32 N. Y. R., 685.) If so joined as plaintiffs, and one die, the right of action survives to the surviving part owners, who may afterward be compelled to pay to the personal representatives of the deceased the value of his share. If joined as defendants, and the death of one of them occurs, the executor or personal representatives of the one so dying cannot be sued or joined with the survivors, as the liability devolves in the case of such. The executor is charged *de bonis testatoris*, the survivors *de bonis propriis*, and the judgment could not thus be rendered. (Bucknam vs. Brett, 13 Abb. P. R., 119; 11 Abb. P. R., 110.) The second question raised upon the argument is answered by the pleadings in the action and the Code of Procedure governing the same. The contract for a violation of which this action is brought is a joint contract upon which the part owners of the ship are jointly liable. (Kohler vs. Wright, 7 Bosw. 318; Stedman vs. Fiedler, 20 Barb. 606; Parsons's Maritime law, I., p. 94; Story on Partnership, §§ 418, 449, 453.) All the owners and interested in and entitled to a share of the earnings of the ship, and liable to any fixed sum, as in the case of a chartered vessel. The Code (section 136) provides that in actions against defendants, jointly indebted upon contract, the plaintiff may proceed against the defendants served, unless the Court otherwise direct; and if he recovers judgment, it may be entered against all the defendants thus jointly indebted, so far only as that it may be enforced against the joint property of all, and the separate property of the defendants served. The plaintiff having joined as defendants in this action, all the owners of the vessel upon the joint contract alleged in the complaint, may proceed to trial against the defendants served, as provided by said section 136 of the Code. (Stannard vs. Mattice, 7 How., 4; Niles vs. Battersham, 27 How., 381.) The defendant (who are thus proceeded against,) if forced to pay more than their just proportion of the claim, may compel the other defendants to contribute their share. (Mumford vs. Nicoll, 20 John., 630, and cases and authorities above cited.) With this view of the case and the law governing the same, it follows that this motion must be denied. The costs of the motion to abide event of suit.

Barney, Butler & Parsons for the motion; Judge Slosson opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—NOV. 17.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THE JURY DISAGREE.

Patrick O'Brien vs. Third-avenue Railroad.—In this case, which was a suit for damage for being pushed off a car by the conductor, and the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

The short-cause calendar of this Court for the November term will be called in Part II., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., instead of Friday, the 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday being Thanksgiving, and Friday Evacuation Day.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Nov. 17—P. M.

Our Wall-street markets today were in sympathy with the London Exchange, and the violent fluctuations reported from hour to hour by Cable in the English and American Funds. The excitement in the Gold Room was more decidedly marked than yesterday, and the run of the sales was from 112¾ to 113¼ ₽ cent., and then down to 112⅝ ₽ cent., all before 1 o'clock P. M. The subsequent transactions denoted a calmer feeling, supported by better advices from London, and at the close of regular 'Change hours the price varied but very slightly from the late figure of yesterday, the indicator marking 112⅞@113 at 3 o'clock P. M.

The prevailing belief on the Street is that the difficulty about the abrogation or modification of the Treaty of Paris in favor of Russia will be finally adjusted by diplomacy, but at the same time the apprehension of War, created by the violent agitation of the London and Frankfort markets, induced a heavy speculation in Gold on the chances of such event, and very heavy sales of the Railway shares at the Stock Exchange. That our markets were moved throughout the day by the ups and downs of the Cable quotations from abroad, rather than on the calm judgment of our own operators on the probabilities of War between England and Russia, is quite certain. The latter is undoubtedly against a declaration of hostilities, and this without reference to American sympathies or interests in the issue, all of which would unquestionably be with Russia. With many parties here, it is safe to say, such a contest would not be unwelcome; first, as leading to the early and practical settlement of the *Alabama* claims, and, second, as ending the "League" movement on this side for "Free Trade" in British metals and manufactures. This last-named agitation, we may remark, has at no time been very threatening to the Customs Revenue or Administrative policy of the country, although at one time very noisy, and led, as it still is, by the late Commissioner of the Revenue, who has joined the Democracy, and taken office under Gov. HOFFMAN.

The Public Funds were weaker than yesterday by ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. The 5-20s of 1867 sold down to 109¼, and some considerable parcels of 10-40s 5 ₽ cents were sold this Afternoon at 106⅝ ₽ cent., to arrive from the other side, that is, seller's option twenty days, with 3 ₽ cent. per annum interest on the contract. These were about the quotations at the close of the day. The offers to sell 5-20s to the Sinking Fund at the Treasury Office, at noon today, amounted to $4,735,250, of which $1,000,000 were accepted, as follows:

White, Morris & Co.		Ed. Sweet & Co.	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

Total ... $1,000,000

The Foreign Exchanges were irregular in quotations. The actual business done on London was, on 60-day Bills, 109½@109⅝ ₽ cent.; 30 days, 109¾@109⅞ ₽ cent., and short sight, 109⅞@110 ₽ cent. The amount of Exchange making this week against Cotton from the South is unusually large. The exports of the week from all the ports, look to 90,000 bales, of the value of $7,000,000.

No alteration is observable in the rates for Money, which, to the Brokers, on demand loan, are 5@6 ₽ cent., and the supply today quite easy. On Merchant paper, of prime names, the rates are 6@7 ₽ cent., short dates, and 7@8 ₽ cent. if running beyond 60 days.

At the Stock Exchange, the sellers of the New-York and Western Railways were quite active, and put out their cash and short option contracts with much freedom. The business done was the largest of the week, buyers coming in at the further decline in prices to the full extent of the offerings. In the Southern State Bonds a large business was also done, and among the Miscellaneous Stocks Western Telegraph was again active and the price strong. There was some stir in the Central Pacific Railway ₽ cent. Gold Bonds, in the afternoon, at 90½@90⅝ ₽ cent., and a fair inquiry shown at the Boards of the Exchange for the other Railway Mortgages. The Finance Committee of the new Mobile and New-Orleans Road have advertised their 8 ₽ cent. Currency or 7 ₽ cent. Gold Mortgages, and under highly respectable names, such as Gov. E. D. MORGAN, Gov. GARDNER, (of Massachusetts,) and Hon. OAKES AMES. The programme of the Loan will be found in another place in this paper.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 17.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅝	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅞	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109¼
American Gold Coin	112⅝	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¾	60⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	90¾	90
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87¾	87¼
Reading Railroad	101¾	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	113¼
North-west Common	79⅞	79¼
North-west Preferred	89¼	88¾
Pacific Mail Company	43¾	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80¼
St. Paul Common	59¾	58⅞
Lake Shore	95	95
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	29¼
Toledo and Wabash	51⅝	51¼
Western Telegraph	42⅝	42⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, NOV. 17.

Gold receipts	$1,005,617 55
Gold payments	1,480,097 84
Gold balance	90,541,286 51
Currency receipts	1,286,553 19
Currency payments	263,582 73
Currency balance	10,822,305 34
Customs	377,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Merchants'	117	Importers & Traders	157
Mechanics'	127	Park	157
Union	127	Manuf's & Merch'ts	108
America	145	N. Y. Nat. Exc. B'k	105
City	240	Central National	105
Phenix	106	Fourth National	107
Tradesmen's	153	Ninth National	105
Fulton	150	Tenth National	123
Mechanics & Traders	130	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
National	110	Bankers & Brok's As	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	102¼	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Seventh Ward	111¾	Pennsylvania Coal	230
State of New-York	108	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Commerce	124¼	American Coal	40
Broadway	300	Spring Mount'n Coal	40
Ocean	100	Canton Co. Baltimore	65
Mercantile	123	Western Union Tel.	42⅝
American Exchange	111	Quicksilver Mining	7
Chatham	167	Mariposa Mining	7
Bank of the Republic	113	Mariposa Pref.	10¼
Hanover	100	Mariposa Trustee cts	10
Irving	115	Boston Water Power	17¼
Metropolitan	130¾	Adams Express	63
Citizens'	120	Wells-Fargo Express	33
Grocers'	110	W.-Fargo Ex. [illegible]	2⅛
East River	110	American Express	40½
Market	125	United States Ex.	38¼
Nassau	108	Pacific Mail	41⅞
Corn Exchange	128		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 17.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100	100½
City 6s, New	102½	102¾
Camden and Amboy	115½	115¾
Pennsylvania Central	59	59¼
Reading	101⅛	101¼
Lehigh Valley	59⅜	59½
Catawissa Preferred	37	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26¼
Northern Central	41	42
Lehigh Navigation	31⅜	32
Lehigh Gold Loan	89¾	89⅞

There was very unusual activity in the Flour dealings at the Produce Exchange, particularly in shipping extras, which advanced sharply, on heavy purchases for export and on speculative account. Wheat was also freely sought after, mainly for shipment, though partly on speculation, at a substantial improvement in values. The Provision market was weaker in most instances, on a restricted trade in other than Lard, which sold more freely for forward delivery; and Beef Hams, partly to arrive. Cotton was in less confident request, and closed lower. General merchandise was comparatively tame. The ocean freight engagements of Flour were extensive; of Wheat, fair; of Cotton, moderate, and of Petroleum, less liberal. The day's Produce receipts were light, the river tows not having arrived.

The sales of land, by the Union Pacific Railroad were for the months of

September, 14,637 acres, for	$65,731 55
October, 13,301 acres, for	40,815 54
Total sales to date are 235,625 acres, for	$1,143,144 66
Average per acre	4 84
Amount of Land Grant bonds canceled to date	$68,800 00

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Nov. 16, says:

"The weather has been rather more unsettled, but remarkably mild. It was mild and Spring-like on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, but turned quite cold Monday morning, and the thermometer fell 26°. There has been no frost this season to form ice in the city. The river is low, and is falling, and navigation with the lower Ohio suspended, owing to the canal being closed. The temperature of the weather, as may be inferred from what has been stated, has not been settled enough to render pork-packing safe, but notwithstanding it has been prosecuted to a considerable extent; and the number of hogs cut to date, this season, equals that of last season, and, there being a good demand for the product, curers have been encouraged to proceed. Still there is a great want of confidence in the future, and the trade is evidently very cautious."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

☞ THE HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest, (six per cent. gold,) and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about [illegible] per cent. by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—market price today [illegible] for bonds of $1,000.

The Central Pacific Bonds have the advantage of a ready market on both sides of the Atlantic, of regular quotations at the Stock Exchange, and are based on a finished and equipped road, already placed on a stable and profitable basis.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business, in connection with our dealings in Government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to exchange their Five-twenties upon advantageous terms without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Leather, sides	14,306
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Pork, bbls	165
Cotton-seed, bags	31	Beef, pkgs	25
Dried Fruit, pkgs	56	Lard, pkgs	362
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Oatmeal, pkgs	117
Flour, bbls	12,280	Butter, pkgs	3,471
Cornmeal, bags	260	Cheese, pkgs	12,593
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	1
Corn, bushels	22,400	Oil-cake, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	11,253	Copper, bbls	50
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Copper, cakes	106
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs	75
Barley, bushels	36,515	Tobacco, hhds	84
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs and cs	67
Beans, bushels	547	Whisky, bbls	617
B. W. Flour, pkgs	180	Wool, bales	30
Rice Flour, bags	[illegible]	Starch, boxes	336
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Spirits, bbls	264

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Batavia*, for Liverpool—22 cases Tobacco, 735 boxes Cheese, 1,165 bales Cotton, 200 sacks Feed, 20,637 bushels Wheat, 5 cases Furs, 735 bags Coffee.

By the ship *Duchess & Gunnis*, for Antwerp—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Commerce*, for Gibraltar—1,800 bbls. Petroleum, 1,700 cases Petroleum.

By the brig *Lenata*, for Gibraltar—2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—A light business has been reported in Pots at $6 75@$6 87½, and in Pearls at $9 50@$9 62½ ₽ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady today. The week's business, in other than Rio, Messrs. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 2,997 mats Java, ex *Home*, 1,419 bags Maracaibo, ex *Sea Bird*, sold for consumption on private terms; 425 bags Curacoa, 400 bags Manila, 50 bags Savanilla, sold for consumption within our range; 3,361 bags San Domingo sold for export at [illegible], gold, in bond. Stock of Rio, in first hands, this morning, 48,665 bags; of other kinds, 30,418 bags and 22,200 mats. We quote: Java, 20@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 15c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9½c. gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb.; sales, 2,204 bales, for early delivery, including 1,436 bales to shippers, 572 bales to spinners, 196 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit; and 1,650 bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including, last evening, for November, 300 bales at 15¼c.; 500 bales at 16c.; for December, 200 bales at 15⅛c., 300 bales at 15 9-16c., 200 bales at 15⅝c.; for January, 100 bales at 15⅞c., and today, for November, 200 bales at 15¼c., 100 bales at 15⅛c., 1,000 bales at 15c.; 300 bales at 15⅛c., for December, 1,000 bales at 15¼c., 1,000 bales at 15 7-16c., 300 bales at 15⅝c., for December and January, 100 bales each, at 15⅛c., for November, December and January, 100 bales each, at 15 3-16c.; for January, 100 bales at 15⅝c., 1,200 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15⅛c., for January and February, 200 bales each, at 15⅛c.; for February, 400 bales at 15⅛c.; 100 bales at 15¼c.; for March, 100 bales at 15⅝c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15	15½	15
Low Middling	15⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16⅝	16⅞	17	17⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	24,736
Receipts last week	21,066
Receipts the preceding week	20,306
Receipts since Sept. 1	177,[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	369,[illegible]
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	393,100
Exports since our last	8,103
Exports since Sept. 1	221,759
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	380,[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,066,857
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,358,[illegible]
Estimated stock here	50,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been an unusually brisk inquiry for State and Western Flour, since our last, and prices have advanced 10c.@25c. ₽ bbl. The main call has been for low grades, particularly for shipping extras, in which latter the dealings have been very extensive, for export and on speculative account, on the basis of $5 80@$5 90 for shipping brands of Extra Western, [illegible] for fair to good Extra State, $5 90 for fancy do., and $5 40@$5 50 for rejected Extra. [illegible] ₽ bbl. About 38,800 bbls. shipping Extras changed hands at the quoted rates. There has likewise been a fair movement in the medium and better grades at improved figures, with more confidence shown by the leading holders, who have been offering stock less urgently. At the close the general market was strong and buoyant, with the supply of shipping Extras available at the current rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,500 bbls., all told, including [illegible] Superfine State and Western, at from [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at [illegible], mainly at $5 85@$5 90; good to choice do. [illegible]; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at [illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 10 ₽ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl	$5 00@ 5 10
Sour Flour	4 90@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 15@ 8 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 00@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been in fair request at firmer rates; sales reported since our last of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$6 35 for poor to good ordinary; $6 25@$9 25 for good ordinary to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been in more demand at $3 95@$5 45 for very inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Corn-meal continues in limited demand at $3 80@$4 50 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey; $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in fair request, ranging from $3 10@$3 75 ₽ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 60@ 6 25
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 25@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 35
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	22 00@23 25

GRAIN—The Wheat market, though somewhat variable during the day, has been, on the whole, decidedly stronger for most kinds of both Spring and Winter, with a much lighter offering of desirable samples, and a fairly active inquiry, especially toward the close. The demand has been mainly for shipment, and on speculative account. Most of the dealings have been in new crop No. 1 Spring at from $1 27@$1 28 in store, and $1 28@$1 30 for Fair to Choice afloat, closing with late afternoon dealings reported on the basis of $1 40 for good loads afloat; in new crop No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 28 in store and afloat, closing at $1 26 bid, and $1 40 asked for Choice afloat; in old crop Spring at $1 15@$1 30, mainly at $1 15@$1 17½; and in old and new Amber Western (Winter) in store at $1 40@$1 41 ₽ bushel. Some new and old No. 1 Spring Mixed was placed at $1 28@$1 32½; and small lots of new crop Amber Western at from $1 42@$1 45, the latter an extreme for choice, in store, wanted to complete cargo. There has been a pretty fair demand noted for White Wheat at improved figures, mostly for milling purposes. The general market closed quite firmly, with no apparent eagerness on the part of holders to place their stock under full asking rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 211,000 bushels, in store afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50; Red and Western here at $1 32@$1 42, chiefly Amber at $1 40@$1 42½; No. 1 Spring at $1 28@$1 30; No. 2 do. at $1 25@$1 28; new and old No. 2 Spring, mixed at $1 27@$1 32½; old No. 2 do. at $1 15@$1 20; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 75; Red and Amber State, $1 38@$1 45; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 32@$1 45; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₽ bushel. Corn has been in reduced supply, and more urgent request at decidedly firmer prices, closing, however, rather tamely. The main business has been in old mixed Western at 87c.@88c. afloat, and in new do. at 82c.@85c., chiefly at 82c.@83c. ₽ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels at 87c.@88c. for old mixed Western, closing at 87c.@87½c. for the good loads afloat; 82c.@85c. for new mixed Western; 85c.@90c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 85c.@88c. for White do. ₽ bushel. Rye has been quiet, but quoted steady, within a range of from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime old and new Western, and $1 10@$1 12 for State, ₽ bushel. Sales 3,800 bushels. Barley has been in limited demand at irregular rates, with sales reported of 14,400 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10@$1 12; Canada East at $1; Western, 80c.@$1 05, and State, at 90c.@92½c. ₽ bushel. Barley-malt has been quiet since our last, including Canada at $1 10@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 90c.@$1 20 ₽ bushel. Oats have been less active, opening with increased firmness, but closing heavily. The demand has been mainly for new Mixed Western at 58½c. to arrive, and 59c. afloat. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,000 bushels, at 55c.@58c., as the extremes for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 59½c.@60c. afloat for Mixed Western, and 60c.@63c. for White do. ₽ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 28,637 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says:

"The following boats passed Palatsville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Nov. 16, 1870:

Lumber—A. Field, Buffalo; Fred. Petrie, Buffalo; Nelson Morse, Buffalo; Daman Wells, Buffalo; Orphan Girl, Buffalo; Parepa, Utica; Mikas, Oswego; Sabbath K. No. 1, Oswego; Whitney A. Case, Oswego; M. Ball, Lyon's Falls.

Wheat—C. C. Smith, Buffalo; Beufort, Buffalo; F. F. Perry, Buffalo; Samuel H. Church, Buffalo; A. M. Hitchcock, Buffalo; Simon Decker, Buffalo; H. C. Tracy, Buffalo; Helen & James, Buffalo; Jefferson Collins, Buffalo; Pat Hitchcock, Buffalo; B. Hageman, Oswego; Billy Brown, Oswego.

Apples—Sarah Grimes, Rochester; G. H. Crandall, Rochester; J. G. Ogden, Rochester; Georgianna, Palmyra; St. Nicholas, Palmyra; J. L. Baker, Palmyra; S. C. Clark, Palmyra; E. W. Roberts, Palmyra; H. S. Stark, Palmyra; Plow Boy, Palmyra; J. S. Marsh, Palmyra; H. Williamson, Palmyra; W. H. Barton, Geneva; Dubuque, Oswego; W. H. Miller, Montezuma.

Flour—Jas. A. Sibley, Phenix; Frank M. Peckham, Medina.

Barley—J. K. Wood, Oswego; Indianola, Oswego; Olympus, Oswego; Pennsylvania, Oswego; E. F. Pete, Oswego; S. H. Wright, Oswego; Wm. Brewster, Oswego; Dolce de Well, Oswego; Wm. H. Crandell, Oswego; Wm. Cox, Oswego; Frank Clifford, Geneva; S. J. Holley, Syracuse.

Iron Ore—M. Leonard, Utica.

Oats—John Durston, Buffalo.

Coal—Panic, Watkins; Francis, Watkins.

Salt—Hiram Dobson, Salina; Julia, Salina; Ma Vaughn, Syracuse.

Corn—M. E. McKeaver, Buffalo.

Potatoes—H. W. Bodenbecker, Brockport; M. Higgins, Palmyra.

Powder—Mahogany, Buffalo.

Staves—Lucinda, Buffalo.

Stone—L. G. Gilbert, Buffalo; Mary Ellen, Buffalo."

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and firm at $1 12½@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₽ 100 lb. Straw has been salable and steady at 80c.@$1 15, as the extremes, for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lb.

HOPS—Have been quiet since our last, at from 10c.@15c. for New Crop, 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@8c. for older growth, ₽ lb. Receipts, 296 bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS devotes most of this week's circular to remarks as to the bearing on the Hop interests of the failure of Messrs. WHITE & DOUGLAS, a respectable commission house, who were known to have had control of about 5,000 bales of old Hops. Mr. WELLS says: "The failure has naturally given rise to a great amount of speculation as to what disposition will be made of their Hops. The suspended firm are not now prepared to say what course will be taken, but positively assert that the goods will not be thrown upon the market, but, on the contrary, are likely to be withdrawn and held until they can be sold at better prices than those now ruling. This stock now passes from their strong hands into stronger hands; to men who know no pecuniary embarrassments, and who are amply able to carry the Hops indefinitely, if they see fit to do so. They well know the market for old Hops cannot be any worse than it is now, and to put them up at auction the Hops would bring little or nothing." Of the market Mr. WELLS remarks: "The market for old Hops is quiet, same as it has been for months past, while that for new is active and firm at full rates. Receipts of the week, 2,671 bales; receipts, corresponding week last season, 2,183 bales; total receipts of the season, 19,181 bales; total receipts, corresponding season last year, 27,000 bales; imports from Germany, 89 bales. Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of Nov. 5: 'During the past week our large brewers have been in the market, attracted by the low figures of medium Hops, and considerable business has consequently been transacted, without, however, in the least way tending to enhance their value. The scarcity of choice Hops is now felt, and has caused this class slightly to advance in value. Latest advices from the Continent report the markets there as dull. The exports from that source into this country amount, up to the present, to 5,755 bales, but do not meet with the ready acceptance at first expected. A better inquiry has prevailed the last few days for Americans, but has not as yet led to any business of importance.'"

Price Current for Hops in New-York.

	Cents ₽ lb.
New-York State, new	13@12@15
Wisconsins, new	10@12@15
Eastern, new	10@12@15
Michigans, new	10@12@15
Ohios, new	10@11@12
Yearlings	10@12@15
Olds	3@ 5@ 8

LEATHER—Has been quiet at essentially unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited for most kinds at easier and irregular prices. Sales include 250 hhds. Cuba, Muscovado, at 28c. ₽ gallon. The stock in first hands includes 8,107 hhds. Cuba, 1,049 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,183 hhds. English Islands. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 35c.@50c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@80c. ₽ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@27c.	20c.@23c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	28c.@32c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	30c.@40c.
Porto Rico	—@—	35c.@50c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet and heavy on the basis of $1 95 for Strained, ₽ 280 lb. Tar has been in some request and firmer; sales 150 bbls. Wilmington at $2 40; 50 bbls. Newbern at $2 75 ₽ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls on the basis of 46c. for merchantable, ₽ gallon; market about steady. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 45½c.@47c. ₽ gallon; Crude nominal. Rosin, $1 90@$1 95 ₽ 280 lb., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 45. Pitch, $3 25 ₽ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in request at 12¼c., but has been held at 12½c. ₽ gallon. Dealings unimportant. Shipping Crude continues quiet and nominal at 16c.@16½c. here, and 15c. at Philadelphia. At the Creek, prices have been quoted at about $3 00@$3 07½ for Uppers, and $3 15@$3 20 for Lower Road deliveries, but the demand has been limited. Refined has been quiet, with lighter offerings, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported here of 1,700 bbls. Standard White, November, at 25c.@25⅛c. ₽ gallon, and at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. December, at 24c., and the remainder, November, 24⅛c.@24¼c., and the remainder, November delivery, seller's option, on private terms. The export clearances hence have been 4,570 bbls. for Antwerp, and 3,301 bbls. and 7,260 cases for Gibraltar and orders. And from Philadelphia, 177,243 gallons for Cork and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand, within a range of 27½c.@30c. as extremes, ₽ gallon; sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 cases for early delivery. Naphtha continues in request at 9c.@10c. chiefly at 9c., in shipping order, with sales of 500 bbls.; and 15c.@16c. in cases, and 11c.@14c. in bulk, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held rather more firmly, but has been quiet. The offerings of stock have been limited. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 425 bbls. at $24 25@$24 50 for old Western Mess, in job lots; $24@$24 50 for new Mess, $24@$24 25 for City Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; and $27 75@$28 for Clear, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery the market has been inactive, and prices have been more or less nominal. Dressed Hogs have been in request at rather steadier rates. We quote the range at from 9¼c.@10½c. as the extremes. Cut meats have been very dull at declining prices; sales have been reported of only small lots at 15c.@16c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c.@9½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₽ lb. City-cured Bacon has been inactive and depressed, at $1 35 for Long Clear ₽ lb.; sales 65 boxes. Lard has been in light request for early delivery at easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs., and bbls. at 15½c.@15¾c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered; 14½c.@14¾c. for new Western Steam, and 14c. for City, ₽ lb. For forward delivery there has been more inquiry, but at a shade lower prices; sales, 1,750 tierces new Western Steam, seller's options, at 13⅞c. for December, and 13⅝c. for January and February. Beef has been in fair request at previous figures; sales have been reported of 180 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess, $15@$17 75 for Extra Mess, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand at $26@$28 for Prime Mess, $28@$30 for India Mess, ₽ tierce; sales, 150 tierces. Beef Hams have been in unusually brisk request, at $30@$33 50, chiefly at $30@$33 50, ₽ bbl. Butter continues in very moderate request at drooping rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 1,872 pkgs. Cheese rules quiet at former rates. We quote at from 8c.@15¼c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 15,600 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STAHIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 16,600 pkgs., which, falling on a market already dull, heavy and depressed has intensified the stagnation that prevailed. Very extra qualities of State Butter meet with a fair sale, while all other grades of State, Western and Canada stock drag heavily, all classes of buyers confining their purchases to actual wants, which are small. The unusually mild weather prevailing during the Autumn has largely decreased the consumption of Butter, and has also permitted the dairymen to make an unusual quantity of Fall Butter, which are the main causes of the present situation of the trade. With the exception of extra qualities of State Butter, our quotations are nominal, the volume of business being hardly sufficient to make or alter a quotation."

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	39@40
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	37@38
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	37@38
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	35@36
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	28@35
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₽ lb	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₽ lb	30@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₽ lb	36@38
Welsh tubs, fair to good State, ₽ lb	30@34
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₽ lb	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	33@38
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb	30@32
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	30@32
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	28@31
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	25@28
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	18@20
Common and White, Western and State Stock, ₽ lb	14@18
Canada, fair to prime, ₽ lb	25@30
Roll Butter, prime, ₽ lb	31@33
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₽ lb	23@30

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 43,600 boxes. The situation of the market is peculiar, which remains quiet and dull, with an advancing market in Europe, and with higher prices currently paid in the dairy districts than our market will command. A fair demand only exists for local and coastwise trade, exporters withholding generally from operating. We note the export of the week at 21,994 boxes of 60 lbs. each, and also that the total export from Jan. 1 to date is 84,703 boxes of 60 lbs. each in excess over the export for the corresponding period of the year previous. We also note that some fancy Fall-made Factory stock is occasionally sold at 15¼c., but not sufficient to establish a quotation. The week's market closes dull and inanimate at our unchanged quotations:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₽ lb	14¼@15¼
State Factories, fair to good, ₽ lb	13 @14
State Factories, ordinary, ₽ lb	12 @13
State Factories, skimmed, ₽ lb	5 @ 9
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₽ lb	14¼@15¼
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₽ lb	12 @14
Western, fair to good, ₽ lb	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₽ lb	10 @11¼

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, but held with confidence; sales, 285 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara, at from 9¼c.@12⅛c., ₽ lb. The stock this morning was 57,005 hhds., 89,427 boxes, and 379,629 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to choice grocery grades at 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅛c.@10½c., ₽ lb. Refined have been in demand at from 11½c.@13¼c., ₽ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars since Nov. 1, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1870	65,508	97,869	419,[illegible]	710
Receipts since Nov. 1	2,279	4,083	37,151	—
Total	67,782	101,931	456,482	710
Sales since Nov. 1	10,667	12,494	76,854	24
Stock, Nov. 17, 1870	57,005	89,437	379,629	686
Stock, Nov. 17, 1869	38,582	150,328	262,854	378
Stock, Nov. 18, 1868	42,405	31,754	32,494	—
Stock, Nov. 19, 1867	16,066	26,800	17,908	—

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted higher, but has been less active. Sales since our last 80,000 lbs., at 8⅞c.@9c., chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for prime; small lots of Stearine at 15c.@16c., and Grease at [illegible].

WHISKY—Has been quiet and less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 225 bbls., in lots, at 88½c.@89c., chiefly 89c. for iron-bound pkgs, ₽ gallon. Receipts, 617 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The Freight market has been quoted generally quite firm, with a decidedly active demand for Flour and a fair inquiry for Wheat, Cotton and Petroleum room. For Liverpool there were taken 1,250 bales Cotton at [illegible], by sail, and [illegible], by steam, ₽ lb.; 35,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. [illegible] by steam, ₽ bushel. For London 10,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at [illegible], and [illegible] from Boston, and [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] ₽ bushel. For Bristol, [illegible] bbls. Flour at [illegible] ₽ bbl. For Glasgow, [illegible] bushels Wheat, by steam, at [illegible] ₽ bushel. Tonnage was also largely sought after for Antwerp at full rates. Some Petroleum negotiations were in progress at about previous figures. For Malaga, an American bark with 1,300 bbls. Petroleum and 2,500 cases do., on private terms. For Salerno, an Italian bark, with 1,200 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₽ lb.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE RIVALS. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Emily Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss [illegible], and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gensins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. THE RAPPAREE. Leading characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Waverley-place. BILLIARDS and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by Mr. M. L. Lefingwell.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. CHARLOTTE CORDAY. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. NORMA, (German Opera.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

COOPER INSTITUTE. 3d-av., corner 8th-st. LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH. Subject—"Circumstances."

APOLLO HALL. Broadway, corner 28th-st. GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the Home for Aged and Infirm of the M. E. Church.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY. Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 41 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 9 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. [illegible], Harris & Co., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Earl Granville's circular has astonished the Tories, and equally surprised the Liberals, who, it is said, were prepared to defend an acquiescent policy. According to one dispatch, the general conviction is that British statesmanship is at fault, and that the country is not prepared for war. The War Department is, however, hastening the arming of the nation. Fresh supplies are to be sent to Gibraltar, and the Government is buying large quantities of powder. At the Stock Exchange there was much excitement, and securities of all kinds continued to decline; but breadstuffs advanced correspondingly. The English newspapers expressed but one opinion of the demand—that it is insolent in the last degree. The continental journals do not try to conceal their satisfaction that England and her colonies may suffer more in a war with Russia, than France has in the struggle with Germany. Count Bismarck, although in accord with Prince Gortschakoff, it is understood, desired a postponement of the demand, but the Russian thought his opportunity had come. The attitude of Prussia is still unknown, and is likely to remain so for some time, as the Chancellor, on learning that a British agent was on his way to Versailles to ascertain this matter, announced that he must leave head-quarters for a short time on account of his health. The matter seems to be settled by a telegram from Berlin, which says that it is freely admitted in official circles that there is an understanding between Prussia and Russia, and that, in case of war, Prussia will co-operate with Russia. Anxiety is said to be felt at Versailles and St. Petersburg as to whether the Government of the United States is aware of the step taken by Russia. In St. Petersburg the note of Prince Gortschakoff is approved universally. Hopes are expressed of a peaceful solution of the question, but the country is declared to be ready for war. The Government has ordered the army to be recruited on the Prussian plan. Austria has sent a note identical with that of Earl Granville, in reply to the circular of Prince Gortschakoff, but the determination to send a collective note is abandoned. A conference was held on Tuesday, in Vienna, between Baron von Beust and the British and Turkish Ambassadors on the question. The Russian note was received in Constantinople on the 13th, and is said to be conciliatory in tone but to insist upon the revision of the treaty. The Sultan will make an energetic reply, and is making preparations for a desperate conflict. It is asserted that in the event of a declaration of war Egypt, Servia and Roumania will unite against Turkey.

THE WAR.

It is rumored in Berlin that Great Britain has renewed the demand for an armistice. Indefinite rumors of French successes before Paris were also in circulation. A late number of the Paris Temps, received in London, admits that an offensive movement by Gen. Trochu alone can save the capital. The French garrison at Belfort, according to a Berlin dispatch, made a sortie on the 15th, but were repulsed by the Germans, losing 185 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. von der Tann is still falling back, and of course is pressing the advance of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, two columns of which have crossed the Yonne at Sens.

According to a Berlin dispatch, the treaty has been signed by both parties admitting Hesse-Darmstadt into the North German Confederation. Negotiations for the admission of Bavaria are said, on the same authority, to be in a satisfactory state. The members elect of the North German Parliament, so far as known, embrace 108 Conservatives, 20 Old Liberals, 116 National Liberals, 40 Progressives, 48 Catholics, and 10 unclassified.

On Wednesday a Prussian bark was blown up off the coast of Ireland by a French frigate. The erroneous report of the capture of two German-American steam-ships is believed to have grown out of the above capture. The French fleet is very active in the Baltic and North Sea, and a report prevails that the German fleet has been captured in the River Jahde.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Duke of Aosta was elected King of Spain by the Cortes, yesterday. Proclamation of the fact was made by the President, which was followed by salvos of artillery.....Duval has resigned his place in the Dutch Cabinet and Brock takes the position temporarily.....The Independance Belge says Prussia will intervene in favor of the Pope.....Twenty-five persons were injured by an explosion in a cartridge factory, near Birmingham, yesterday.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Japan is reported in a state of profound peace. The Mikado's birthday was very generally celebrated throughout the Empire. Several British vessels have been lost or seriously injured there by recent typhoons.....Hiogo has been seriously injured by a gale.....A British gun-boat is to be stationed at New Chang, China, during the Winter. Affairs at Tien-tsin are still in an unsatisfactory condition. Minister Low advises the missionaries to go to Tenchow, and guarantees their safety there. The Protestant chapel at Palestau has been destroyed, but there was no violence done to persons.

GENERAL.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* of yesterday afternoon, denies positively that Gov. Bullock or his friends ever entertained the idea of attempting to supplant Senator Wilson in the coming election in the Legislature of that State.

The New-England Branch of the American Tract Society is seriously embarrassed in its finances, and a policy of rigid retrenchment is recommended by a committee lately appointed to investigate its affairs.

The funeral of C. W. Starbuck, late editor of the Cincinnati *Times*, took place yesterday.

Commissioners have been appointed in Canada to examine into and report upon the canal system of the Dominion.

Wm. J. Pabodie, a retired lawyer of Providence, R. I., committed suicide yesterday.

Jas. A. Leavitt, an old and respected citizen of Piqua, Ohio, shot himself on Wednesday in a fit of temporary insanity.

A killing frost has put an end to the yellow fever in Mobile, Ala.

Gov. Hoffman has commuted the sentence of D. C. Burdick, condemned to be hung for the murder of a negro, to imprisonment for life.

The jury in the Mary Mohrman homicide case have rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

The Labor Reform Party in New-Hampshire is to hold a convention on the 27th of December, at Concord, and make nominations for the March election.

The steamer *Chase*, from Halifax to Portland, about whose fate some anxiety has been felt, arrived in port at Rockland, N. Y., yesterday in a disabled condition, having lost one man.

The funeral of the late Dr. Ballard took place at Brunswick, Me., yesterday.

The New-York City members of the Army of the Cumberland met at the Astor House yesterday, completed arrangements for attending the annual meeting of the Society to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th and 25th inst., and resolved to urge a full attendance. Gen. Rosecrans is here, and will attend the meeting at Cleveland.

Russia and England.

The feeble foreign policy which had characterized successive administrations in Great Britain prior to 1854, led the Emperor Nicholas, in common with the rest of the world, to believe that under no circumstances would England go to war. A similar line of policy, dictated by Mr. Bright and followed by Mr. Gladstone, has once more brought England face to face with a great crisis. Her position is, in many respects, more unfavorable than it was in 1854. So long as England and France were united on an Eastern policy, there was an almost insuperable obstacle to the encroachments of Russia. It seemed probable, at that stage of history, that Prussia would find it to her interest to join with England in resisting any attempt on the part of Russia to seize Constantinople. But the relations of all these Powers to each other have been totally changed. England has seen her powerful ally, France, crushed before an overwhelming force. Russia has made a bargain with Prussia which leaves each Power free to pursue its aims, unmolested by the other. Russia has long been preparing for a renewal of the contest which ended so disastrously for her in 1856, and the wonderful progress made by her people, and the steady development of the wealth and resources of the country, render her today far more powerful than she has ever been. Railroads have been constructed all through the vital parts of the Empire. The Czar has been for months past preparing for war, for the purpose, as some supposed, of interfering in favor of France—an idea the absurdity of which we have frequently exposed. The real object has been to recover what was lost by the Crimean War, and no one who is familiar with the course of Russian history, or the character of her diplomacy, will imagine that Prince Gortschakoff's circular has been issued to pass away the time. When a move of this kind is made we may safely conclude that the rest of the game has been planned beforehand.

What, then, are the probabilities of England taking up the sword in opposition to this new demand? She might certainly evade the obligation on the plea that she was only one of the parties to the Treaty of 1856, and was not bound to fight for its maintenance single-handed. But it is quite clear from Lord Granville's dispatch that the Government is not disposed to take this course. What the public opinion of the country may be it is too early to say. But it is easy to imagine that the English people would enter with extreme dislike into a war for the mere protection of Turkey. There is, however, something much more serious behind the Russian policy. England's foothold in the East is unquestionably threatened, and she will never abandon that until all her resources are exhausted. Now what does that mean? Many people suppose that England is in no condition to wage a protracted war. It is difficult to understand on what facts this conclusion is based. No doubt it is a very simple matter to gauge the resources of England by her standing army. But no test of her power could be more fallacious. We must consider what she could do if ever she found herself engaged in a life-or-death struggle. In the first place, her purchasing power is at present enormous. If Russia has made great progress during the last twenty-four years, England has certainly not made less. A Government which can easily raise a revenue of seventy-two million pounds in time of peace, must have something substantial to draw upon. It is estimated that the income of the population of the United Kingdom is not less than six hundred million pounds. What are called the upper and middle classes have greatly increased in wealth during the last few years. Moreover, when the immediate resources of the Government were all exhausted, it must be remembered that her credit is good. Her borrowing power would only be limited by the area in which peace prevailed. If she entered upon this war, she would have to put her hand in her pocket for the expenses, but she could afford to do it. She could say to Austria and Italy, "Bring large armies into the field, and keep bringing them in, and we will provide the means for their support." No one can doubt that these are very important facts to be considered.

Again, England possesses the most powerful fleet in the world, and the war would be one in which almost everything would depend upon the respective strength of fleets. If Russia wants the Black Sea, she must take it by force, and England would stand barring the way with the finest fleet on the seas. Russia cannot cope with Great Britain on the water, and water would play no small part in such a war. No one supposes that Russia would invade England, or that England would invade Russia. Russia might, indeed, make a feint in India. But of what use would that be? She has still a part of Bokhara, and all Afghanistan, between her and the British frontier. Herat, the "key to India," is in the hands of Persia. The native populations of India would be little disposed to exchange a rule to which they have been accustomed for one about which they know nothing. It is not a question of a native ruler *versus* a foreign one. There is nothing to enlist the native sympathies in behalf of Russia. And here again, England's vast resources would be called into exercise. The Ameer of Cabul is on the side of the British. If the Russians made an attack upon India from Central Asia, they would find graves in the defiles of the mountains of Afghanistan, as a British army did in Lord Auckland's time. If, on the other hand, Russia made the Ameer her friend, and even succeeded in reaching Peshawur—an extreme supposition—she would find the Punjab contested inch by inch, with every advantage on the side of her enemies. The time has not yet come for the "Sepoy and the Cossack to meet on the banks of the Oxus." And it would be a hazardous enterprise indeed for Russia to advance on Constantinople and Asia Minor without a fleet.

We are discussing facts, and not sympathies, for it is facts which our business men, and indeed all classes, have at present the greatest interest in studying. The feeling may be all in favor of Russia; but that is no reason why we should willfully blind ourselves to the real conditions involved in the threatened war. We make no pretense of being able to foretell how such a war would terminate. But it is safe to conclude that England is not in so helpless a condition as many suppose. Reasonable allowance must be made for the spirit and energy of her people.

It may possibly turn out that Russia will be satisfied with something short of her present demands. Or it may be that the English people will decline to sustain the Ministry in the position it has taken up. Lastly, the whole question may be remitted to a conference. There are yet several chances for peace—but if Russia means her dispatch for an ultimatum, the probabilities clearly point to war.

The Dangers Before the Astor Class.

The selfish indifference of some of our rich fellow-citizens to the sufferings of the rest of the community, of which we have just had such a striking illustration in the indorsement of the Controller's "abstracts" by Messrs. Astor, Taylor and others, is not a new thing. It is simply a manifestation in a different field of the selfishness and unscrupulousness which are building up the great jobbing corporations all over the country, which are corrupting the Legislatures and the Courts, and taking the government out of the hands of the people. It goes a long way to account for the withdrawal of popular support from rich men of business, which has so generally taken place in our municipalities. This is, however, not the first time that Mr. Astor has put his name to a document which was calculated to confound his fellow-citizens, while he went free. Four years ago, a bill was passed in the Legislature, giving the whole Chamber business of the Supreme Court to one Judge, to be appointed by the Governor. It was put through very quietly, and was engineered in the interest of the worthy Barnard, who at that time had one of those amusing quarrels with the Ring, such as the *World* had last Spring, in which some of the Tammany politicians occasionally indulge, and the object of which is now well known to be simply the extraction of better terms from those who hold the purse. While the coolness lasts, the schismatic usually keeps up a tremendous howling about "reform," and indulges in fierce denunciations of his old associates, and usually manages to excite the brightest hopes in the breasts of simple-minded outsiders, who clap their hands and exclaim that the dawn is at last breaking. In the meantime, however, active negotiations are going on between the belligerents, and the matter being simply one of dollars and cents, it is soon arranged, and then there follows an entertaining scene. The supposed penitent turns fiercely around on the silly outsiders; asks them what they are "hollering" about; tells them that the members of the Ring are accomplished Christian gentlemen; that anybody who says they are not is a liar; and that as for himself he always thought so, and that all natives and Irishmen think so; and that anybody who thinks differently must be an Englishman or a Dutchman, and that they'd better "clear out," or he'll break their heads.

Barnard was going through just such a "little game" in 1866. He had a "coolness" with the Ring, and having got the bill above-mentioned passed, it only remained for the Governor to confer on him the enormous powers which are involved in a monopoly of the Chamber business. Had he obtained them, it would have placed the liberty and property of nearly every man in the City under his control, and would have made it necessary for the Ring to buy him up at any price. Now, the bill was on its face a monstrous thing; with Barnard acting under it, it would have been a thing still more monstrous, and yet he actually succeeded, on the plea that he had broken with the Ring, in persuading Mr. Astor and a good many other wealthy men to sign a paper recommending his appointment to Gov. Fenton. As, however, the Governor never signed the bill, the movement was a failure, but it showed of what "base compliances" some of our wealthy men are capable. They were quite ready in this case to help to arm a notorious Judge with enormous power, on the chance that he would use this power for the protection of tax-payers against his old associates, the Tammany thieves.

We spoke a day or two since of the bad effect produced on our politics by the indifference of wealthy citizens to the physical and moral condition of the laboring poor, who compose the bulk of our voting population. The impression produced by this is, of course, deepened by the readiness to connive at the knaveries of professional rogues shown in such cases as those on which we have been commenting, for the sake of a mere chance of momentary advantage. Now, if there ever was a time in the world's history when it was undesirable for the owners of wealth to produce and spread among the rest of the community doubts about their moral fitness for the great trust which wealth imposes on them, it is the age in which we are living.

Everything is undergoing a terrible overhauling at the hands of iconoclastic reformers, and none of the settled traditions of society is being more severely scrutinized than a man's right to hold or dispose of as much property as he or his father can manage to scrape together. There is all over the European continent a steady growth among the working classes of a sentiment of hostility to large fortunes, and even to moderate ones, in which a great many shrewd men think they see a rising danger to property itself. This sentiment is the not unnatural result of the way in which the wealthy classes in the Old World have for ages abused their strength; of the selfish and frivolous uses to which they have put the vast store of good things which for so many generations they have had at their disposal. The feeling has not as yet, or only in a very small degree, made its way to this side of the water. But our railroad aristocracy have only to grow a little more unscrupulous—or if that be not possible,—a little bolder in its rascalities, and our rich men a little more brazen in their indifference to the public welfare, and in their readiness to save their own possessions, at whatever cost to the country,—in order to make socialism, in all its varieties, a very flourishing plant on American soil.

Our rich men must, in short, make up their minds to earn the consideration and security they now enjoy. A great body of them, we are proud to say, *do* earn it. Their donations to all sorts of good purposes are almost unexampled in number and amount, and everybody can think of dozens of them who contribute severe personal labor to the formation of various enterprises for the elevation and encouragement of their less blessed and more sorely-tried fellow-men. These cases, instead of being the exception, must become the rule, if rich men are to have as much ease of mind among us as they now have ease of body, and they must, above all, refrain from open alliance with the plunderers of the public.

How Would an Anglo-Russian War Affect Us?

The truth in regard to the effect of a general European war upon the commercial and industrial interests of this country is probably between two extremes. Sanguine temperaments predict nothing but prosperity; less hopeful ones see naught but difficulties and distress. Neither view is wholly tenable. We cannot expect that a colossal struggle could go on on the other side of the Atlantic without producing some disturbance on this,—and an unsettlement of business or values is not reconcileable with any high degree of prosperity. But we may anticipate large gains as well as large losses,—and though the balance may not be even, it is more likely to be on the side of profit than of disaster.

The only event that could occasion immediate and serious embarrassment is a return of heavy amounts of United States bonds. This would be followed by a sudden advance in gold, and this again by uncertainty and mischief in every branch of business. But the probabilities are against the occurrence of this contingency. In the panic which will attend the outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia, American securities will suffer in common with English consols and continental stocks. We may, however, anticipate a material difference between them. The distrust of European securities will last as long as the war. But the greater the distrust with reference to them, the stronger the tendency to look with favor on United States securities. The main volume of investments will be transferred. Investors are not a class to whom hoarding in old stockings offers any temptation; they desire their money to be productive, and the alarm which will in the first instance lead to the sacrifice of Italian, Russian or Turkish stocks, or English consols, may not unreasonably be followed by the purchase of American bonds. The actual value of the latter will be so apparent, and so far above that of securities issued by Governments beset with peril, that no large return of them to this country need be apprehended. When this view is thoroughly realized, the gold speculators will lose the only plausible pretext for operating in expectation of a rise. And if no heavy drain of gold occur, our industrial and mercantile interests have little to fear.

The most direct loss will fall upon the cotton-growing States. The export demand for their staple being checked, prices must decline. The cash receipts of the planters being less, the Southern domestic trade will suffer in proportion, and Southern improvement will be arrested. By an indissoluble bond of interest, the North will thus be made to feel, indirectly, one of the penalties of foreign complications. In the aggregate, however, these penalties will be overshadowed by the profits arising from the demand for flour and grain, and for the hundred other commodities which Europe will take from us. The transactions on the Produce Exchange yesterday are but a prelude to incessant activity. The quantities we can sell will be limited only by the carrying capacity at our command. The demand for everything entering into the equipment and sustenance of armies will stimulate important branches of industry, and infuse new life into many departments of commerce. We do not cite these prospective advantages to prove that a conflict which threatens to desolate Europe, and to shake empires to their foundations, will be a blessing to this country. A juster dispensation than man's ordains fellowship in suffering as well as in joy. But these considerations seem to justify the belief that in a monetary and business sense there is for us no cause of fear. We may open a profit and loss account with full confidence as to the result.

Fortunately, the most important of all probable influences, for evil or for good, is under our own control. The opportunity for acquiring ascendency in the carrying trade is the grandest that can be imagined. The war between France and Germany afforded an opening of no ordinary character. Had we possessed ships, we might have secured a large proportion of the trade which German ship-owners were compelled to abandon. Congressional obstinacy rejected the wise suggestion of the President, and enabled England to monopolize a trade in which this country might have become a formidable competitor. Events now endanger England's supremacy in this respect. Her participation in a European war will expose her ships to perils in every sea. Her fleet may annihilate that of Russia, but her merchant vessels will encounter enemies in every quarter of the globe. Appended to the Treaty of Paris in relation to the Crimea is a convention which declares privateering abolished. Can we suppose that Russia, while tearing the treaty to tatters, and in spite of it sending armed vessels into the Black Sea, will adhere to a convention which in war deprives her of an effective means of harassing a maritime enemy?

No chance like this has ever before occurred. The Stars and Stripes will be the only flag afloat, representing a first-class neutral Power. All other Great Powers will be struggling as for their lives. The United States alone, therefore, will be in a position to conduct the carrying trade. The maritime commerce of the world will be within our grasp. Meanwhile our laws compel us to look idly on, while this gigantic opportunity opens before us. Congress will assemble in a few days, and its first duty will be to so amend the Navigation laws as to permit the registration of foreign-built ships. Whether of iron or wood, our merchants and ship-owners must be at liberty to buy them where they can. A bold use of the opportunity will not only impart boundless prosperity to a vast and most important interest, but will widen and strengthen the foundations of our national greatness and power.

Amadeus I. of Spain.

On the 17th September, 1868, the last armed insurrection against the Government of Queen Isabella, of Spain, began at Cadiz. On the 3d October, Marshal Serrano entered Madrid in triumph, and the Ex-Queen was a fugitive in France. In spite of Isabella's assertion to the contrary, "a monarchy embodying fifteen centuries of struggles, patriotism, victories and grandeur," had been destroyed by what she called "fifteen days of perjury and treason." The reconstruction has been as slow as the revolution was rapid. The twin Crown of Castille and Aragon, once the proudest diadem in Europe, has gone a-begging for two years, only to be at last accepted by the descendant of a house whose royalty is but a hundred and fifty years old. The last of the Spanish Bourbons is now as effectually shut out from the Throne as the last of the French line. Like his kinsman, the Duc de Chambord, the Prince of the Asturias is hopelessly consigned to the lot of a disinherited King. For this much, at least, the friends of human freedom may thank Prim and Serrano. Had they been content to leave Spain in name the Republic which, for two years, she has been in fact, they would have done still better. It is difficult to see how the hereditary pride of Spaniards can be satisfied by the lame compromise that has been made between popular rights and monarchical traditions. It is equally difficult to see what prospect of permanence there is in a dynasty, introduced by a merely constitutional majority to rule over a people in whom it does not awaken a single sentiment of personal attachment, or national sympathy.

Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta, the second son of Victor Emmanuel, is in his twenty-sixth year, and has been three years married to an Italian Princess of a kindred house. A son of nearly two years old is the issue of this union. Prince Amadeus has served as a Captain of infantry, a Lieutenant-General of cavalry, and Vice-Admiral of a cruising squadron of the Italian fleet. This is simply all that history has to record of him up to the present time. Spain stands urgently in need of a firm hand and an organizing brain. Her natural resources lie almost untouched by the influence of modern civilization. Her credit is a by-word in the money markets of the world, and her entire machinery of government, erected on the ruins of one of the most corrupt systems in Europe, scarcely exists except on paper. If the young man who has assumed the office of being the symbol of order amid the existing chaos, can in any way assist to drag her subjects out of the apathy, ignorance, and indolence into which they are sunk, he will not only merit the gratitude of a generous, though decayed, people, but he will earn for himself a distinguished place on the roll of human benefactors.

Land-Slides.

The present season has been remarkable for physical wonders. They have followed so quickly on each other's heels as almost to cease to excite surprise. What with the earthquake, the hurricanes and the marvelous displays of the aurora in both hemispheres, the suspension or violation of nature's ordinary laws has almost come to be thought a thing of course, and the marvelous, so to speak, has been degraded into the common-place. Some fresh phenomena have, however, just been heard of which, at least, have the merit of differing from any that have lately preceded them. These consist in the sudden descent of the crust of the earth, sometimes called land-slides, of which the particulars of two authenticated instances are before us. The first was at a place called Red Head, five miles north-east of St. John, N. B., and probably occurred about the first of the current month. It happened between the house of a person named McMullen and the sea-shore. The distance from the dwelling to the beach is about five hundred feet. This space had been planted with several hundred trees, by way of sheltering the house from the rough winds blowing from the ocean. In this grove was a dairy building of stone, and a young girl on her way to the building discovered the land-slip. Pursuing the ordinary path, she was checked by a precipice, and examination revealed the singular fact that a tract of land had sunk from five to twenty feet, carrying grove and buildings with it. The surface thus disturbed is half an acre in extent, and circular in form, and the blue clay surrounding it, which, is very hard, is cut down as sharply as if by a knife. It is supposed that the ground must have been undermined by the sea, which is gradually encroaching on the neighboring shore. But no traces of such a process can be discerned, so that the cause of the slip remains a matter of conjecture.

A similar collapse occurred near Port Jervis, on or about Nov. 5. The spot is about two miles north of Basket Station. Three acres of land, heavily timbered with hemlock, fell here about forty feet, leaving, according to the Port Jervis *Gazette*, "banks as square as though an excavation for a cellar had been made." The sinking was accompanied by a loud crash, which died away in a sound resembling distant thunder. This noise was heard a long way off, and caused much excitement. It is said that the large trees carried down are standing in their original relative positions, and have received no apparent injury from the shock. The fallen land was on a considerable elevation as compared with the soil around, and no reason can be positively assigned, any more than in the former case, for the descent. We are told that it is ascribed, by the inhabitants of the vicinity, to the effect of the recent earthquake, and this is probably not so far wrong as popular surmises on such subjects occasionally turn out to be.

Medicine and Quackery.

In no part of the world is greater latitude permitted to the individual, in a choice of avocation, than in this country. The few restrictions to which citizens are subject take their origin in the necessity imposed upon all Governments to consult the safety and convenience of the many, rather than the interests of the few. The observance of a safe medium has, in the main, been eminently characteristic of the legislative dealing with such matters—any leaning, when perceptible, being rather toward the fullest liberty of individual action than toward sacrificing it to the real or fancied convenience of numbers. It is, perhaps, a question whether the anxiety hitherto displayed to avoid undue interference, has not, in some cases, led to injustice toward the public at large.

Attention has frequently been called to the imperfection of the laws under which medical practitioners exercise their professional duties, but nothing has as yet been done to amend them. Reform is loudly called for, both on behalf of the public, and on behalf of a class numbering in its ranks some of the ablest, most disinterested, and most hard-working of our fellow-citizens. The former require to be protected against the infamous impostors who, under the title of doctors, fleece unwary victims, and assist in the commission of foul crimes; while the latter deserve the sympathy and aid of every right-thinking man in ridding their professional roll of names which disgrace a noble science. Readers will scarcely need to be reminded of cases, but recently reported, in which accident, or the unlooked-for bravery of a victim, has alone led to detection. It is distressing to reflect that in each case ignorance or rascality have, during a long period, caused an amount of human suffering that can scarcely be estimated. The reports of such cases draw forth from readers sympathetic expressions for the victims, and indignant denunciation of the quacks, but nothing is done to defeat the latter or save the former. "What is everybody's business is nobody's." The status of the medical profession is emphatically the business of the public—that is, of everybody. And so it comes about that it is left to take care of itself.

The difficulties in the way of successfully dealing with the abuses to which we refer are more fancied than real. It may be safely assumed that the Legislature would receive the cheerful support of the profession at large in any attempt to suppress quackery. Some plan should be adopted for the purpose of weeding the ranks of the profession—especially should the assumption of a medical title by unqualified men be severely punished. Few of the many social reforms advocated in the present day are of more vital interest to the community at large than that having for its object the suppression of medical quackery.

MINOR TOPICS.

Since the Astor Committee whitewashed Controller Connolly, they may, perhaps, be able to say for what distinguished services rendered to the City Thomas C. Fields recently received the modest acknowledgment of $60,000. A grateful community will be somewhat disappointed to think that the intimation of the reward should be the first information it has had of its obligations to the distinguished public servant alluded to. In order to satisfy the ardent desire which will suddenly manifest itself to recognize the too retiring merits of Mr. Fields, it is to be hoped that the needful information will not be delayed till the publication of the Controller's accounts.

It is not very clear what the reported opinion of the Paris *Temps* regarding the urgent necessity of offensive measures by Gen. Trochu really means. If Paris can only be saved by the immediate establishment of a permanent breach in the Prussian circle of investment, then its chances of holding out much longer are rather problematical. If any man in France at this moment can accomplish wonders by means of organization and discipline, it is Gen. Trochu, and the confident way in which he has hitherto followed his own plans, and kept his own counsel, might justify the most hopeful auguries for the beleaguered city. But, unless Paris can, independently of external aid, stand a siege of another two months, it is far from probable that her garrison will be found capable of operating to any good purpose against the enemies that surround them.

The accession of Hesse Darmstadt to the North German Confederation abolishes the line of the Main as a political boundary, and adds about nine hundred thousand additional Germans who accept the supremacy of Prussia. As a large slice of the Duchy went to Prussia by the treaties of 1866, and as the institutions of the dominant State were for convenience sake adopted over the entire territory, the present transition will not be a very perceptible or violent one. The Bavarian negotiations constitute the main point of the coming unification of Germany, and with their successful termination the adhesion of the other States is a matter of certainty.

German is to be taught in our public schools, to those who may desire it. The concession is one that we owed to a numerous and respectable section of our citizens. It was one, moreover, which, in the presence of a very general desire for its adoption, could not on any reasonable ground have been resisted. A proportion of tax-payers considerable enough to be entitled to a hearing, made a specific request that their children should be taught in a certain way. There was nothing in it to paralyze the usefulness of our existing system. On the contrary, it held out a promise of furnishing a valuable supplement to it. Under these circumstances, the wishes of our German fellow-citizens have only received the respect which they were fairly entitled to demand.

We give elsewhere a summary of the annual report of the Superintendent of the Brooklyn public schools. Like all similar documents lately issued, it affords unmistakable evidence that a steadily-increasing number of children are growing up in our large cities in absolute destitution of knowledge. If this evil is not boldly faced and provided for, ere long it will meet us under forms that will compel attention. We do not respect the right of the citizen to carry on employments likely to propagate disease and death; we are equally entitled to disregard private liberty when it means the rearing of a generation steeped in ignorance and trained for vice. Compulsory education seems the only remedy open to us.

The German Democrats have but cold comfort to give their brethren of France. In the Berlin *Volks Zeitung* the Prussian Radicals lately gave a lengthy response to the appeals made to them by various French writers and political societies. In this production occurs the following: "Cease to beguile a fanatical multitude with dreams of victory, from which it will awake to find itself in an abyss of despair. * * By yielding a few fragments of territory, which were formerly German, France will be hardly diminished, will be little, if at all, less powerful; liberty, which develops all the strength of a nation, will make your country strong." There is a good deal more to the same purpose, and heartless as the advice may seem, it is difficult to imagine what other could have been expected. The Prussians have sense enough to subordinate all political *isms* to a common patriotism—a feeling which, in the present stage of human progress, appears to be more vital than that of the common brotherhood of man. The French, unhappily for themselves, have had too little of this practical wisdom.

The New-York *Observer* has been stirring up the Post-office Department at Washington on the subject of the vexatious delays in the transmission of mails from this City to the West, and the result is better than might have been expected, considering former experiences of other journals. Attention has been frequently called to the fact that a longer time is required for a letter to be carried from this City to Newark, or a hundred other places within a short ride of New-York, than to Boston, or even to Canada, and yet the evil has not been remedied. Whether the Washington officials have greater respect for a religious than for a secular newspaper we do not know; but they have investigated the *Observer's* complaint, and in a published letter they give the reason of the delay on Western roads. It appears that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is solely at fault in refusing to wait the necessary time for the transfer of the mails to its cars from those of the connecting lines. Thus in many instances mail-bags, reaching Harrisburg from the East in the afternoon, are held over until the following morning before they are sent to the points of destination. The excuse given by the Pennsylvania Central Company is that it is inadequately paid for the work. In this the Company is upheld by the Postmaster-General, who declares that he brought the matter to the notice of the last Congress, but no remedy was afforded. The entire mail-contract system is in need of revision, and we trust that at the coming session it will be investigated thoroughly, and amended as soon as possible.

POLITICAL.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Returns by Counties—Comparison with the Vote of 1868.

	1868.		1870.	
Counties.	Griswold.	Hoffman.	Woodford.	Hoffman.
Albany	11099	14376	11779	13347
Allegany	6509	3889	....	....
Broome	5698	3920	....	....
Cattaraugus	6120	3915	5109	3743
Cayuga	8193	4974	....	....
Chautauqua	9339	4509	7700	4252
Chemung	3646	3778	3502	4082
Chenango	5836	4137	5426	4081
Clinton	4268	3726	....	....
Columbia	5360	5675	5415	5664
Cortland	4073	1230	3636	2212
Delaware	5596	4335	....	....
Dutchess	8082	7621	8442	6709
Erie	15186	14942	13637	15271
Essex	3623	2134	....	....
Franklin	3394	2990	....	....
Fult'n & Ham'n.*	3557	3168	3064	3893
Genesee	4638	2063	3701	2548
Greene	3429	3994	3109	3755
Herkimer	5341	4116	....	....
Jefferson	8341	6955	....	....
Kings	26149	41419	....	....
Lewis	3397	3368	....	....
Livingston	4792	3511	....	....
Madison	6255	3991	....	....
Monroe	11559	10236	9993	9165
Montgomery	3976	3819	....	....
New-York	45372	112828	....	....
Niagara	5067	4765	....	....
Oneida	12555	11296	12149	10819
Onondaga	12541	9312	11243	8687
Ontario	5738	4285	....	....
Orange	8088	7967	7871	7407
Orleans	3883	2493	....	....
Oswego	9522	6170	8079	6023
Otsego	6640	6135	[illegible]	5947
Putnam	1549	1746	....	....
Queens	4822	6549	4403	6606
Rensselaer	10707	10230	9830	11165
Richmond	2180	3131	1983	3769
Rockland	1842	2790	....	....
St. Lawrence	11855	4014	....	....
Saratoga	6439	5290	6068	5188
Schenectady	2456	2858	2349	2444
Schoharie	3290	4729	2906	4530
Schuyler	2767	2047	2505	2118
Seneca	2800	3290	....	....
Steuben	8575	6551	....	....
Suffolk	4538	4254	4254	4068
Sullivan	3233	3728	....	....
Tioga	4300	3222	....	....
Tompkins	4627	3138	3865	3002
Ulster	7936	8628	....	....
Warren	2609	2291	....	....
Washington	6632	4111	6767	4219
Wayne	6301	4446	....	....
Westchester	9398	11945	8041	10381
Wyoming	4205	2620	....	....
Yates	3129	1760	....	....
Total	411,355	439,301		

*Fulton County only.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

Board of New-York County Canvassers—The Figures Announced Yesterday.

The Board of County Canvassers continued the counting of the votes yesterday. Mr. COMAN presided, and the following members of the Board were present: Messrs. Hart, Charlock, Schlecting, Plunkett, Irving, O'Neill, Diamond, Mitchell and Cuddy. The canvass of the First, Second and Third Wards, and of thirteen districts of the Fourth Ward, was completed. The Seventeenth Ward canvass was declared closed, the votes of three remaining districts of this ward being gone through, and several missing returns being handed in. The following is the result of the canvass yesterday:

FIRST WARD.

	Governor.		Mayor.		Controller.	
Dist.	Woodford.	Hoffman.	Ledwith.	Hall.	Tappan.	Connolly.
1	30	102	48	94	43	96
2	45	156	80	121	80	121
3	27	52	33	49	30	70
4	39	138	112	107	111	130
5	65	107	72	94	68	95
6	69	188	100	158	103	158
7	112	309	158	269	150	273
8	32	220	52	220	52	220
9	58	238	92	205	77	217

SECOND WARD.

1	71	144	102	115	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	28	53	41	37	31	39

THIRD WARD.

1	21	54	20	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	26	54	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	34	94	33	87	29	87
4	30	112	44	102	44	92
5	53	210	66	188	58	192

FOURTH WARD.

1	40	219	54	186	40	193
2	71	424	88	405	54	357
3	8	197	13	180	8	188
4	17	202	45	177	18	180
5	28	294	64	204	55	301
6	17	177	50	146	50	147
7	38	277	120	212	107	217
8	14	216	30	210	17	[illegible]
9	6	184	33	142	29	147
10	30	222	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	8	178	21	166	16	166
12	23	139	42	129	38	122
13	31	222	53	204	51	206

SEVENTEENTH WARD.‡

26	91	202	133	229	129	246
27	56	186	73	168	59	172
28	94	194	100	177	106	170

The following are the returns for Controller, in districts of this Ward not heard from on the previous day: First District—Tappan, 45; Connolly, 269. Second District—Tappan, 43; Connolly, 208. Third District—Tappan, 129; Connolly, 168. Eleventh District—Tappan, 136; Connolly, 226. Twentieth District—Tappan, 150; Connolly, 282. The vote for Mayor in the Eighteenth District of this Ward was given: Ledwith, 277; Hall, 226.

The blanks, missing, scattered and defective votes were quite as numerous as on previous days, not unfrequently over thirty votes being accounted for in this unsatisfactory manner.

At 12½ an adjournment took place till 11 A. M. today, when the canvass will be proceeded with.

Kings County Board of Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday, in the Supervisors' chamber and canvassed the votes of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards. In the latter they found one vote cast in favor of JAMES FISK, Jr., for Governor. In other respects the result proved to be what was indicated in the TIMES on the day following election.

Richmond County Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers of Richmond County met yesterday, the third day, to complete the canvass of the county vote. The real difficulty lay in the choice for Sheriff, which by vote of the people was given to Mr. ALLSTON, Republican, but which certain members of the Board were anxious to nullify. Yesterday, however, the statement of the vote was so clear that the canvassers were obliged, against their own desire to give the majority to Mr. ALLSTON, the poll standing as follows: Total vote, 4,669; of which Mr. ALLSTON, Rep., received 2,452 and Mr. McCORMACK, Dem., 2,232, leaving a Republican majority of 220. The Supervisors, of whom four are Democrats and one (Col. PELL) Republican, were obliged to declare in favor of Mr. ALLSTON.

The vote for Governor was as follows: Whole vote, 4,724; for HOFFMAN, 2,799; WOODFORD, 1,923.

The Temperance ticket, headed by Ex-Gov. MYRON H. CLARK, received two votes.

The average Democratic majority in the county for the State ticket is about 800, but in many of the districts WOODFORD was largely ahead of HOFFMAN.

Mr. NORVELL'S vote was the largest ever polled by a Republican on the Island.

The Official Canvass in Suffolk County.

The following is the result of the official canvass in Suffolk County:

Governor—Woodford, Rep., 4,254; Hoffman, Dem., 4,068; Woodford's majority, 186.
Lieutenant-Governor—Kaufman, Rep., 4,249; Beach, Dem., 4,048; Kaufman's majority, 201.
Controller—Palmer, Rep., 4,264; Nichols, Dem., 4,046; Palmer's majority, 218.
Canal Commissioner, (full term)—Nelson, Rep., 4,258; Fay, Dem., 4,049; Nelson's majority, 209.
Canal Commissioner, (vacancy)—Barkley, Rep., 4,267; Chapman, Dem., 4,064; Barkley's majority, 203.
Inspector of Prisons—Parkhurst, Rep., 4,265; Scheu, Dem., 4,063; Parkhurst's majority, 202.
Congress—Norvell, Rep., 4,437; Townsend, Dem., 3,861; Norvell's majority, 576.
Assembly—Carman, Rep., 4,528; Pearsall, Dem., 3,742; Carman's majority, 786.
County Clerk—Campbell, Rep., 4,595; Rogers, Dem., 3,671; Campbell's majority, 924.
Sheriff—Perkins, Rep., 4,603; Hawkins, Dem., 3,647; Perkins' majority, 956.
Superintendent of Poor—Williams, Rep., 4,343; Osborn, Dem., 3,928; Williams' majority, 415.
Justice of Sessions—Jennings, Rep., 4,279; Hanstting, Dem., 3,998; Jennings' majority, 281.
Coroner—Fox, Rep., 4,343; Scattering, 2; Fox's majority, 4,341.
Canal Debt—Against, 3,173; For, 1,376; majority against, 797.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Regular Republican Association of the Sixth Assembly District—Repudiation of the Tammany Republicans.

A meeting of the regular Republican Association of the Sixth Assembly District was held last evening, at the corner of Pitt and Broome streets, Mr. ENAS ELLIOT in the chair. The Chairman informed the meeting that their Association, which was recently known as the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club, had assumed the title of the Republican Association of the Sixth Assembly District, and preparations were being made to rid the party of the Tammany Republicans who voted for HOFFMAN at the last election, and procured the expulsion of their delegates from the General Committee.

Mr. HENRY A. SMITH proposed that the Union Republican Association of the Sixth Assembly District repudiate the action taken in expelling several members from the General Committee and from the Executive Committee in the Ward, and that they declare themselves the only Republican organization in that district, and ignore all acts of the so-called Tammany Republican Association of the Ward. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A motion was also adopted, declaring Mr. JAMES M. MCCARTHY, late President, to be no longer a member of the organization, on the ground that he was not a resident in the district. The meeting then adjourned.

Twenty-First Assembly District Union Republican Club—Backsliders Ostracised.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Club was held, last evening, at the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue. There was a large attendance. Mr. W. H. DECAMP, President of the Club, occupied the chair.

A preamble and resolution were offered, setting forth that support of party nominations is a constitutional requisite of the Club, and

Whereas, WILLIAM HAW, Jr., CYRUS T. FROST and others, members of the General Committee from this organization, have violated this provision of the Constitution of the Club, they be therefore requested to resign their positions as members of the General Committee, and this Association consider their places vacant.

Some discussion ensued, one or two members in the interest of Republican peace and harmony urging that the language of the resolution was rather unnecessarily harsh, but the vast majority of those present thought otherwise, and showed a spirited determination to press its adoption. Finally it was referred to a special committee for consideration, who, after a few minutes, reported a substitute, which, though differing in language, was substantially similar in purport, and concluded by declaring that "the seats of William Haw, Jr., William T. Harrison, Cyrus T. Frost, James M. Thomson and John A. Eagleson, as delegates to the General Committee, be declared vacant, and that the same be filled by this Association." The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the following-named gentlemen were thereupon elected to fill the vacancies: Gen. Geo. W. Palmer, Joseph S. Dewey, Wm. H. Draper, Asher Burnett, and Erastus F. Brown. The meeting then adjourned.

Twentieth Assembly District Republican Club.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Club met last evening at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, near Sixtieth-street. Mr. JAMES JACKSON acted as Chairman. There was a numerous attendance. The only business of interest transacted was the appointment of a committee to investigate charges made against several members of the Club for acting with Tammany Hall in the recent election. The names of the erring brothers were not given.

Tammany Republicans Thrown Overboard in the Tenth Assembly District.

A regular meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening, at their rooms, No. 286 Bowery. In the absence of the President, Col. WILLIS occupied the chair, and Mr. WM. BURRILL acted as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. BROWN the following preamble and resolutions were read and passed unanimously:

Whereas, The Administration of Gen. GRANT has been characterized by its fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party in securing liberty throughout the land, in economically administering the Government, whereby the debt has been reduced, and the national credit enhanced so that it is entitled to our warmest commendation. And whereas certain members of this Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, holding positions as officers thereof, to wit, Eugene Marsh, Vice-President; Henry K. Haight, Treasurer; Wm. Glasser, Secretary; Daniel S. Sullivan, Chairman Executive Committee, and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Lewis J. Kirke, Edward Rosenbaum, and Wm. Lockwood, delegates to the General Convention, have prevented the indorsement of such Administration, and weakened its support by affiliating in the political campaign just ended with its enemies; by dividing the allegiance of Republicans in nominating men of opposite political faith, whom they could not support without compromising their honest convictions; by yielding open support to an avowed Democrat for Congress in opposition to Col. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, a member of this Association, an honest, sincere Republican, who in this very campaign had rendered effective service to his party by his eloquent addresses in behalf of Republicanism, and his bold denunciations of a corrupt Democracy; also, by supporting ADAM ENGLE, another avowed Democrat, for the Assembly, in preference to Hon. HARVEY H. WOODS, a life-long Republican and a former President of this Association; and, whereas they have organized without authority a hostile organization, which has created intense apathy and disgust in the ranks of our party, and the loss of more than 1,800 votes in this Ward since the last Gubernatorial election; and whereas we deem it the duty of all patriotic citizens to secure the success of the Republican Party, and recognize, as a means to that end, the restoration of harmony in its ranks and councils; therefore,

Resolved, That the officers and members hereinbefore named be expelled, and they are hereby expelled, as members of this Association.

Resolved, That the seats of Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Lewis J. Kirke, Edward Rosenbaum and William Lockwood, in the General Committee, be declared, and hereby are vacated. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded the General Committee of New-York County.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expulsion of the above-named officers: Vice-President, Capt. William Stokeley; Recording Secretary, Wm. H. Burrill; General Committee—Col. Benjamin A. Willis, Washington Van Wycke, Harvey H. Woods and Peter Rado.

The Controller's Reports.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon applying at the Tax Receiver's office for my tax bill, it was duly furnished. I found on the back of the bill, among other "Information for Tax-payers," that

"Full particulars concerning the receipts and expenses of the county government, are contained in the annual reports of the Controller to the Board of Supervisors, copies of which may be obtained of the Clerk of said Board, or at the Controller's office.

"The like information respecting the financial affairs of the Corporation is contained in the Controller's annual reports to the Common Council, copies of which may be obtained at the Controller's office."

These rules are evidently the relics of a past age, when such men as FLAGG and HAWS were occupants of that office, and have been inadvertently printed on the tax bills since, or else are intended to deceive tax-payers, by a show of fairness and honesty. For it is notorious that no such reports have been made and printed the past three years.

I would suggest that Messrs. AARON and TAYLOR read their tax bills, and then make a supplementary report showing the reasons why Controller CONNOLLY has neglected this duty.

A TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In four counties in the Fourth District of Illinois, 6,182 less votes were thrown at the late election than in 1868.

The Chicago *Post* claims that the Republicans have a majority of twenty-seven in the Illinois House of Representatives, and of ten in the Senate.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention has been postponed until May 3, 1871. This is regarded as a triumph of the section of the Party which urges "a new departure."

Mr. ISAAC V. MONTANYE, the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Orange County, was elected by one majority. The official vote is: POST, Rep., 3,804; MONTANYE, Dem., 3,805.

There is but a small Republican majority in the Assembly of Wisconsin. The latest returns show that the Republicans have only 54 out of 100 members. Two members are classed as independent.

A leading Democratic paper in Kansas declares that the Democracy must, and will choose for their standard-bearer in 1872, a Western man who is in entire sympathy with them. And it declares itself in favor of Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, as the nominee.

That the contest for Congressman in the Fifth District of Illinois turned on local and personal matters, is shown by the fact that while the Republican candidate for Congress was beaten by 1,537 votes, the Republican State ticket had 4,482 majority in the district.

The Labor Reformers of New-Hampshire are to hold their State, Congressional and Councillor Conventions in Concord, on the 27th of December. SAMUEL FLINT, their last candidate for Governor, declines to run again on the score of age and infirmity.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper, urges the Democratic members of the Legislature of that State, who are powerless to elect a Democrat, to vote for JOSEPH MEDILL for United States Senator, as "a free-trader of the most advanced ideas, an avowed advocate of revenue reform, and an uncompromising friend of the West against the aggressions of the manufacturers and monopolists of the East."

The French Fair at Newark.

The French Fair, which is soon to be held in the Rink, on Washington-street, Newark, is being gotten up with great taste, and the ladies, who have interested themselves in the matter, are making arrangements for a grand affair. The first night will be devoted to a promenade concert, and the best available music has been obtained. The tables will be loaded with all that is desirable for such an occasion, and already enough is pledged to make it a grand success.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Purchasing Foreign Vessels—Counting Out a Republican in Virginia—Vinnie Ream and Her Statue of Lincoln—The Signal Service Weather Reports—More Court-Martial Sentences of Cadets—Minor Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The question which occupied the attention of Congress up to the very moment of adjournment, in July last, will probably be the first to engage its attention at the approaching session, namely, the transfer of foreign built ships to American registers. As this subject was under discussion in the House when it adjourned, it would, under parliamentary rules, be first in order on reassembling; but there will be other influences to make it prominent. The President will probably present the matter anew to Congress, either in his annual message or in some other shape, and the question will have to be met. There is important evidence here of the desire of both German and French commercial interests to transfer their shipping to American control. If there is to be a general European war, the question will assume an importance of the highest character, which Congress will not dare to ignore. If European nations will go to war and destroy each other, this country cannot help reaping any material advantage that may follow, however much it may deplore the cause of it.

COUNTING OUT A REPUBLICAN IN VIRGINIA.

It seems that the Virginia Democracy, or Conservatives rather, for they affect to repudiate the name of Democracy, have taken lessons of Tammany Hall on a small scale, and have counted out Judge ALEX. H. RIVES, the Republican candidate in the Fifth District, who is elected by a clear majority of the actual votes. This result has been obtained by rejecting the vote of a number of Republican precincts where there was a technical informality in the returns. Congress will fix that.

SENATOR SCHURZ CALLS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Senator SCHURZ called at the White House today to see the President, but the latter being engaged at the time, the Senator was unable to see him.

RESIDENCE OF JUDGE BRADLEY.

Judge BRADLEY, of the United States Supreme Court, has purchased an elegant residence on the corner of New-Jersey-avenue and I-street, a few doors east of the residence of Gen. SHERMAN.

WORK AT THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Gen. WALKER has pushed the labor of the Census Bureau so vigorously that work there is growing light, and a reduction of the clerical service is, on that account, rendered possible. It is understood that several will go out the first of next month.

VINNIE REAM AND HER STATUE OF LINCOLN.

VINNIE REAM is expected to sail from Rome at an early date. She writes that she will bring with her the statue of LINCOLN, which is completed, and she contemplates presenting it to Congress soon after the beginning of the session.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORTS.

The branch of the Signal Service of the United States Army, denominated division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce, has been in active operation seventeen days, and the officers in charge express themselves satisfied with the results thus far. Twenty-four stations have been established, and are sending daily reports of the state of the weather, and two or three more observers are training, and will soon occupy new posts.

STATISTICS OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

In view of the influence on American civilization which Chinese immigration foreshadows, and which should be met by a more general as well as a better education of our masses, the Commission of Education has requested Prof. PORTER, of New-Haven, Conn., to prepare an article for the annual report of the Bureau on this subject. The article in question, which is lengthy, and intensely pro-Chinese, was received today, and the following facts are taken from it.

Number of Arrivals in this Country since 1820.

1820 to 1830, ten years	3
1831 to 1840, ten years	8
1841 to 1850, ten years	35
1851 to 1860, ten years	41,397
1861 to 1868, eight years	41,314
1869, one year	14,902
1870 to June 30, six months	7,240

The aggregate of arrivals thus far is 105,744. Deducting the estimated number of deaths and returns to China, it would appear that there are now less than 100,000 Chinamen in this country. The rate of increase for each of the last four years is:

In 1867	3,519	In 1869	12,874
In 1868	6,707	In 1870	15,740

The immigration has been chiefly of males, but later immigration has brought with it a noteworthy increase of females. In the year ending June 30, 1867, there were only eight females arrived—all to Atlantic ports. In 1868 the whole number was 46; in 1869 it was 974; in 1870, 1,116. The total arrival of females to June 30, 1870, was 2,144. In regard to occupation, the returns for the year ending June 30, 1870, exhibit the following facts:

Physicians, 6; carpenters, 71; stone-cutters, 14; mechanics, 14; bakers, 3; barbers, 7; tailors, male, 16; female, 11; cooks, male, 42; farmers, 788; interpreters, 4; laborers, 12,782; merchants, 49; peddlers, 2; sailors, 8; occupation not stated, 11; without occupation, 1,973.

Prof. PORTER thinks that China could spare millions a year without feeling the loss, except in a sense of relief, and America can absorb these millions, so far as sustaining labor is concerned, with no sense of repletion.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FORTHCOMING OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Such reports of heads of Departments, with those of chiefs of Bureaus, as are required to be laid before Congress on the first day of the session, have been delivered to the Public Printer, who states that the copies will be ready to lay on the desks of the members at that time.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It appears by official data that for the eight months ending Aug. 31, the imports into the United States exceeded the exports by only $9,750,000; while for the corresponding period of 1869 the excess of imports over exports was $80,500,000.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

The result of the trial of cadets WM. S. DAVIS and JOHN W. WILSON, at West Point, has just been made public. They were found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. DAVIS was sentenced to walk post in charge of a cadet sentinel from 2 o'clock P. M. till relieved, every Saturday for three months. WILSON was sentenced to four days of like punishment. The Court-martial order explains their reason for the lightness of the punishment of the latter's case, by stating that it was doubtless owing to the fact that the accused was a member of the last admitted class, that he had established by testimony a previous good character, and declared in his statement to the Court he was constrained to sit down on post at the time in question by a giddiness, the result of an affliction in the head. His sentence, for these reasons, has been remitted.

AN INVITATION.

The President and Cabinet have been invited to attend the celebration of the Pilgrim Society, at Plymouth, Mass., on the 21st of December next.

A Great Work Completed—The Ship-Canal Between Lake Superior and Portage Lake.

The following telegram announces the confluence of the waters of Lake Superior and Portage Lake, through the ship-canal across the promontory of Keweenaw, in other words, that Keweenaw Point is an island and the ship-canal an accomplished fact:

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 16, 1870.

P. J. Avery, President of Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship-Canal Company:

The waters of Lake Superior and Portage Lake are united. Our canal will be ready for the passage of the largest steamers on the lakes on the opening of navigation next Spring.

J. M. WOODWARD, General Superintendent.

Some idea of the importance of this great work may be formed, when it is understood that this ship-canal is to receive the commerce of Lake Superior.

The rapid progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the completion of the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad, terminating on the west end of Lake Superior, connecting it with the Minnesota system of railroads, by which Lake Superior is to receive the boundless wealth of the North-west, demonstrate that it is to outstrip any of the great lakes in commercial interest.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL has acted at Lina Edwin's Theatre since the opening night of the week. The performance of "Billiards," in which he fills the principal part, has proved exceedingly attractive, and we can scarcely imagine that Mr. CRAVEN'S comedy has enjoyed, any where, a rendering ministering more felicitously to the spectator's desire for cheerfulness. "Billiards" is the caption of a story which shows a young man of unusually "fast" tendencies, and of excessive brightness of dress and boisterousness of manner figuring in adventures, out of which a respected brother, who would have borne himself through them with dignity and happy results, is kept by one of the imbroglios so common in modern dramatic works. There is little of the delicacy of true comedy in Mr. CRAVEN'S composition, and the likeness of its character to that of a farce is heightened by the acting of Mr. LEFFINGWELL. But as the player's method only increases the merriment, this point, in an entertainment at a vaudeville theatre, does not exact unfavorable comment. The after-piece, "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins," by its title, is well fitted to bring a merry representation to a jolly close.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. DAN BRYANT and Mrs. BRYANT have returned from California....Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY will soon depart for Boston, where he is engaged by the management of the Boston Theatre to superintend the preparations for a grand revival of "Antony and Cleopatra," and, of course, to take a prominent part therein.... The management of the Grand Opera-house have engaged the services of Mlle. AIMEE, a songstress who first filled the part of *Fiorella* in "Les Brigands," when that opera bouffe was given in Paris. The negotiation was broached, discussed and ended through the medium of the Atlantic telegraph, and Mlle. AIMEE is now on her way hither.

Musical.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Lovers of music generally, and especially the youthful frequenters of afternoon entertainments, who thronged Association Hall on the Saturdays of last Winter, will learn with gratification that the popular concerts at that place are to be resumed. The first can be attended day after to-morrow. Signor J. RONCONI, Mlle. ANTOINETTE RONCONI and Mr. J. R. NILSEN will sing, while Signor A. L. MORA will conduct, preside at the organ, and constitute—with the aid of that sonorous instrument and its varied effects—the familiar orchestra.

ENGLISH OPERA AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The marked improvement in the quality of the afternoon entertainments at Wood's, merits notice. It is quite certain that to give two attractive representations daily is to perform a difficult task, and the attainder of this object by the management of the Museum is the more creditable on that account. "The Grand Duchess," that is to say, an English version of the popular work, is now sung there each day, (Saturday excepted,) and fresher extracts from an extended repertory are promised for the future. The artists appearing are: Mr. FREDERICK LYSTER, Mr. MALLETTE, Mr. HARRISON, Mr. W. S. BAKER, Miss MINNIE WALTON, and Miss EMMA HOWSON. They supply a most agreeable performance to the afternoon frequenters of the Museum, while the evening visitors—who if they are prudent, secure seats in advance—find abundant pleasure in the burlesque of "Paris," which Miss THOMPSON, Mr. BECKETT, and a numerous troupe, continue to interpret each evening and every Saturday afternoon, before a crowded auditorium.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The second rehearsal for the season of the Philharmonic Society takes place today at the Academy of Music at 2½ o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

AFFAIRS AT THE CIRCUS.

The adjournment of the first appearance of the Cynocephalus has only lessened the pleasure-giving power of the New-York Circus by one element. Mr. LENT'S stock company—to use a theatrical term—is, probably, the most gifted in the world, and as age cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety which the lovers of scenes in the arena behold in its performances, it would not be easy to direct their attention to a place worthier of their visits. Besides, the debut of the skilled monkey is soon to be effected. We may mention that meanwhile the riding of Messrs. MELVILLE and STICKNEY and Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND is the most admirable of numerous wonderful sights.

M. FAVARGER'S READINGS.

In deference to the request of numerous frequenters of the Philharmonic rehearsals, M. FAVARGER'S recitals will henceforward take place on Tuesday afternoon. We are asked to advise the public of the fact. No recital will be given at the Union League Theatre this day. The tickets purchased will be available on Tuesday next.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The Coming Meeting in Behalf of Peace—An Earnest Appeal.

Grand appeal to the humane of all nations. Workers of hand and brain unite! The wail of famine comes to our ears, calling forth our sympathy. The horrors of fratricidal warfare are now raging, calling us to give expression of our concern and abhorrence. Led on by two despots and their surrounding harpies, whose only ambition is to live in luxury and idleness upon the labor of their subjects, the best muscle and brain of Europe have been betrayed and forced into mutual destruction. Instead of turning their energies toward producing the means of happiness, honest men are forced to employ these valuable energies in laying waste and desolation to each other's schemes. If kings have driven our brothers to madness, we should supplicate them to return to reason, and to direct their combined efforts to establish an European republic. The members of the French and German sections of the International Association of Working Men, residing in New-York—feeling the solidarity of interests, which unites men of all countries in one universal brotherhood—have seen with heartfelt regret the desolating war, which is devastating Europe, and joined together to issue a manifest against the war, calling upon their brothers to overthrow the fomentors of all wars—kings and aristocrats! This manifest was ratified at a public meeting and dispatched to all the sections of the International in Europe. At this meeting a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with numerous other societies, whose members heartily sympathize with them in their anti-war sentiments. Conscious of the liberties which we enjoy, and believing that the American form of republican government stands as a model admired by all nations of Europe, we further believe that a public expression on the part of the citizens of New-York, of their sympathy with the Republic of France, will encourage other nations to imitate and emulate our institutions. If men lose fathers, brothers and sons, women lose even more, they lose husbands also; war affects woman, therefore let her join her protest to that of man. In order to press our views and condemn all war them as barbarous, senseless and destructive to the best interests of mankind, the joint committee invite you to attend a mass-meeting, to be held on Saturday, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the German, French and Czechien sections of the International Working Men's Association, the Social Democratic Working Men's Society, the Society of Freethinkers, the New Democracy of New-York, and several Women Societies.

The French National Subscription.

Contributions toward the National Relief Fund in aid of the wounded French soldiers, continue to be received by the Committee in this City from all parts in the interior. From Springfield the amount of a subscription among the French residents there and their Irish friends has just been received in a check for $60, which, with other contribution from the same place, makes a total of $164·63. The Committee at Springfield, in its communication to M. LASSALLE, announces that more will be forthcoming. It is further stated that one M. ERNEST SANDAUX, of that city, goes to Europe to enlist in the French Army, and that two pistols have been donated to him, besides an amount of cash.

The French at Chattanooga, only five in number, and poor themselves, have managed to raise $134 among their Irish, Swiss and American friends, which have been forwarded to the Subscription Committee in this City, with the understanding that double the amount will be raised shortly. Dr. BYOCH, an Alsatian, who makes the remittance on behalf of the French at Chattanooga, states in his communication that the Turnvereins, a German association there, of which he was the presiding officer, expelled him on account of his delivering a small speech on behalf of the cause of France. Dr. LALANDE transmitted to the Committee $88, the proceeds of a concert given by Mrs. Geo. W. BROOKS, at her mansion in Thirty-second-street, in which Mme. DE LUSSAN, Miss J. KEMPTON, and Messrs. VALENTINE, HALL, MILLARD, PATTISON, GEO. E. WEEKS and B. MOLLENHAUER assisted.

AID FOR THE SUFFERING.

The French Fair—Increased Attractions.

No lack of enthusiasm was observable in the French Fair last evening. The kind ladies, whom VICTOR PLACE designated the dear "Sisters of Charity of France," did not seem to be in any way fatigued by their labors, but encouraged by appreciative customers, and inspired with the pleasing hope of relieving suffering far away, really looked brighter and fairer as their beneficent work progressed. The "Fishing Pond," the fine specimen of needle-work by the Empress JOSEPHINE, the "Cigarette Manufactory," and the "Floral Temple," still bright with rich flowers, attracted the same attention as on previous evenings. There were in addition many new attractions.

A portion of the Temple of Jerusalem, and other sacred relics presented by Rev. C. H. STODDARD, were added to the interesting collection of relics over which Mrs. PERRY keeps constant watch. The Picture Gallery, which affords a quiet retreat from the noise which reigns around the seats of the money changers, possesses some very fine productions. The following are a few of the works which were particularly admired:

"Long Branch by Moonlight," by ROSENBERG; "Italia," "Paul Before Agrippa," by VICTOR NEHLIG; the "Organ Grinder," "New-York Bay," and a fine portrait of WASHINGTON.

All the arrangements are of a most business-like character, and the drawing, which has already begun, will, without doubt, be carried on so as to give satisfaction to all interested in the valuable articles for which they have taken chances.

Mme. Place, Mme. Hallier, Mme. Godillot, Mme. Roapand, Miss Bettnen, Miss Church, Miss Hallier, Miss Brooke and Miss Plunden were particularly attentive to the wants of the patronizers of table No. 5.

At Miss AUBERT'S table, many copies of the beautiful hymn composed by her brother, Prof. E. AUBERT, and printed by BAKER & GODWIN for the benefit of the Fair, were sold.

The Fair may now be said to have successfully entered on its mission, as the $35,000 already in the treasury testifies, and before it closes it is to be hoped that the ladies may not only see the full accomplishment of their desires, but also the cessation of the strife which has called so largely on their sympathies.

The New-York Foundling Asylum Fair—Continued Success.

The grand Metropolitan Bazaar of the New-York Foundling Asylum, at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-street, which has been in successful operation for nearly a fortnight, still continues to be well patronized, and no doubts are entertained but that the conditions on which the State Legislature so liberally donated $100,000 (to be given in case an equal amount be raised by the institution) will be fulfilled, and that rich prize obtained. The institution, which is under the care of the Sisters of Charity, though sectarian in its control, cannot fail to be a blessing to the entire community. The present Fair will much enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. Notwithstanding the numerous attractions presented elsewhere of a similar nature, and also of a musical and theatrical character, the large hall was densely crowded last evening with an assemblage which represented every social grade in the community. The tables contain the usual amount of *bon bons*, fancy goods and ornaments, all of a tempting description, and there are besides a large number of valuable and useful articles, especially for the young house-keeper, such as cradles, chairs, dinner services and china-ware. There are some very valuable and chaste articles, for which chances are eagerly taken, as a camel's-hair shawl, the gift of LANE & MCCREERY; a Phelan's billiard-table, a grand Chickering piano, a gold locket from TIFFANY & CO., a Winchester rifle, which is said to repeat eighteen times, (not presented by Tammany Hall,) a very fine gentleman's dressing-case, and several beautiful crosses. The shooting-gallery, the mysterious burglar-proof umbrella and the post office, are very profitable institutions, and manage to return a large revenue on a very small capital. The following are a few of the ladies who have taken great interest in the success of the institution: Mrs. Matthew T. Brennan, Mrs. Paul Theband, Miss Mary Lover, Mrs. Col. Chalfin, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Henry McCloskey, Mrs. Shay, Mrs. O'Donohue, Mrs. J. D. Davis, Mrs. Fithian, Mrs. Gen. Meagher, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Conolly, and Miss Gray, whose services at the Floral Temple have been highly appreciated.

A most remarkable article on exhibition is one called the "sanitary glass," which is said to put all medical science in the shade by its wonderful health-restoring properties. The Fair will not close before the 23d inst., and thus a good opportunity is given to the public to contribute to this most deserving home charity. It would be well if the Committee cast more light upon the subject, as the gas arrangements are not as perfect as is desirable.

A Warning to Criminals—A Robber Sent to Prison for Seventeen Years and Six Months.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD imposed one of his characteristic sentences on THOMAS MCDONALD, proprietor of a Water-street dance-house, who was convicted of robbing FRANK SCOVILLE, a sailor, of $15, on the night of the 1st inst., in front of a low place at No. 305 Water-street. It appeared that the accused made a violent assault on the complainant, in company with several others. The District-Attorney showed that MCDONALD was sent to the Penitentiary for four months in January last for burglary; that he was known among the Police as a "general thief," and that his portrait was on exhibition at the Rogues' Gallery. In view of these unpleasant facts Judge BEDFORD concluded to send MCDONALD to State Prison for seventeen years and six months.

Harper's Weekly is nothing if not progressive. Not content with maintaining its existing standard of ability, the conductors seem determined to keep its excellence continually on the increase. On the front page of this week's number is a very creditable specimen of native art in the shape of a study of a local subject, "The Traveling Tinker." The growing fame of NAST is well sustained in the cartoon entitled the "Rhine Watch," where, on her guarded rock Germania is represented, looking with eager eye toward the sun-burst in the cloud whence issues the winged messenger of peace. The other features of the number are a four-page supplement containing a carefully prepared map of Paris and its environs, together with the usual judicious selection of literary and artistic matter bearing on current events.

Tiffany & Co.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, NOW OFFER THEIR ENTIRE IMPORTATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS, SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR OPENING.—*Advertisement.*

SEMMONS' celebrated Eye-glasses and Spectacles, to strengthen and improve the sight.
SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

Genuine Jet Jewelry, in new and novel designs, just received. E. MYERS, Manager, No. 687 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It Isn't to be Wondered At that there is such a constant rush at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st., when it is known that he is selling the best Hat in the market for $7. He manufactures his own hats from the raw material; those, therefore, who buy of him do not have to pay two or three profits, as they get their goods from first hands.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, original designs. Established 1840.

"A Genuine Weather Strip like Roebuck's will exclude any wind from any house." Office 58 Fulton.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss (Established 20 years,) Office, 2 Vesey-st. Branch office No. 33 East 14th-st., near University-place.

Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Bows, Rosettes, Children's Leggings, &c., &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Gentlemen wanting good-fitting Shirts should go to CANFIELD'S, No. 676 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ALDIS—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 10, at St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Dr. Carter, CHARLES J. ALDIS, Jr., to MAGGIE H., daughter of Ambrose W. Thompson, Esq.

EBBE—TIFT.—At Mystic River, Conn., Wednesday, 16th inst., by Rev. William T. Worth, SILAS EDWIN EBBE, of New-York, to HELEN L., daughter of A. C. Tift, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

GARRETT—ROCKWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., JAMES D. GARRETT, Jr., to FANNIE, daughter of James S. Rockwell, all of Brooklyn.

FORBES—ANTHONY.—On Thursday, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Lawrence, Rev. J. M. FORBES to EMILY, daughter of Nicolas K. Anthony, Esq.

GROSER—JONES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, in St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, by Rev. Dr. Fox, ALGERNON SIDNEY GROSER and ANNA HUNLEY, eldest daughter of William T. Jones, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

LYON—NORDQUIST.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Ives, JOHN B. LYON, of East Chester, and S. LOUISE NORDQUIST, eldest daughter of Charles J. Nordquist, M. D.

LE CLEAR—HOYT.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., THOMAS LE CLEAR to CORNELIA ESTE HOYT, daughter of James E. King, Esq.

MERCER—HULST.—In Brooklyn, at the Reformed Church, (Broadway,) by Rev. George D. Hulst, S. D. MERCER, M. D., of Omaha, to LIZZIE G., daughter of the late Garret Hulst, of Alexandria, Va. No cards.

STINSON—FARMER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, by Rev. Wm. S. Chadwell, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, Mr. J. F. STINSON to Mrs. C. V. FARMER, both of New-York.

SNIFFEN—LOUTREL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Jesse A. Spencer, D. D., E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN to Miss LENA LOUTREL, only daughter of Cyrus H. Loutrel, both of this City.

VAN SCHAICK—VAN HOESEN.—At Castleton, Rensselaer County, N. Y., Nov. 15, by Rev. George A. Mills, Mr. DUNELLE VAN SCHAICK, of New-York City, to Miss CATHARINE AMELIA, second daughter of Jeremiah V. Van Hoesen, Esq., of Castleton.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Rahway, N. J., Nov. 17, ALBERT H. BROWN, aged 60 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Sunday, from his late residence on Milton-av.

COLE.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 16, WILLIE T., only son of William A. and Mary E. Cole, aged 17 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral Saturday morning, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Samuel Hixson, No. 52 West 49th-st. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

DODGE.—On Tuesday, 15th inst., GRACE GILLETTE, wife of Norman W. Dodge, and daughter of Rev. Dr. A. D. Gillette, in the 22d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her father-in-law, Wm. E. Dodge, No. 225 Madison-av., on Friday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

FELLOWES.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 15, B. WESTAR FELLOWES, aged 20 years.

HENRY.—In this City, Nov. 16, 1870, of consumption, Capt. EDMUND S. HENRY, aged 33.

The relatives, friends of the family, his military acquaintances, and also the friends of his brothers-in-law, James H. Covel, of New-York, and Thomas B. Jackson, of Brooklyn, are invited to attend his funeral, to be held at Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 12 o'clock Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1870.

The former comrades-in-arms of Capt. E. S. HENRY are respectfully notified of his death, and requested to attend the funeral from Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

J. F. HAVILAND, Secretary.

☞ The members of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Company, Seventh Regiment National Guard S. N. Y., are hereby notified that the funeral of their fellow-member E. S. HENRY, late Captain One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment N. Y. Vols., will take place on Saturday, 19th inst., at 12 M., from the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A. KEMP, Captain.

H. K. VAN SICKLER.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1870.

The members of the Association are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our late associate, E. S. HENRY, (late Captain One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers,) from Trinity M. E. Church, West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, 19th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. commanding.

CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjt.

JENNINGS.—Wednesday, Nov. 16, JERUSHA, widow of Jas. W. Jennings, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 303 West 12th-st., second door east of 8th-av., on Friday afternoon, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, 15th inst., GEORGE LOCKWOOD, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, 18th inst.

Prayers at the house at 1 o'clock, and service at Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on arrival of the 11¼ New-Haven train.

MONSON.—At Astoria, on Tuesday, 15th inst., MARCENA MONSON, eldest son of the late Marcena Monson.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Dr. Adams' Church, corner Madison-av. and 24th-st., on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

PIERPONT.—At St. Luke's Hospital, in this City, Nov. 16, Mrs. H. L. C. PIERPONT, aged 55.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STARBUCK.—In this City, Friday, the 11th instant, LYDIA C., widow of the late Charles C. Starbuck, in the 73d year of her age.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, 15th inst., after a long and painful illness, MARY E. WHITE, widow of the late George W. White.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 224 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WOLFE.—At Dresden, Saxony, Oct. 29, ALBERT, son of John and Antoinette E. Wolfe, of this City, in the 20th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Grace Church, Broadway, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M.

WEEKS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, at Oyster Bay, L. I., EDWARD A. WEEKS, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, Oyster Bay, on Friday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Syosset, on the arrival of the 11 o'clock A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. R. R. CO., CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1870.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with sincere sorrow of the protracted illness and eventual death of our associate and friend, JOHN KERR, the late President of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; that his uniform courtesy and kindness of demeanor manifested to us, his associates, for many years, in the directorship of this road and otherwise, and his integrity proved on many occasions long since secured our affection and esteem.

He has been connected with this enterprise from the beginning, was its first President and so continued till his death, has always manifested the deepest concern for its success, and we deem it just to say that he has contributed, by his energy, his capacity and his singleness of purpose, more than any other to such success. And be it further

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their irreparable loss.

A. F. SMITH, F. A. PALMER, JACOB SHARP, } Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
80 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINIERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
Also of our own manufacture,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

THE SALES OF READY-MADE clothing, corner Broadway and Canal-st., last Saturday, 12th inst., are worth mentioning. Mr. Baldwin desires us to say that he retailed on that day over ten thousand eight hundred dollars, all for cash, to individual customers, and every patron left the house happy.
We call this a pretty big day's work, but Baldwin the Clothier seems to be used to big things at his famous corner.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, and by all druggists.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 20 10TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, insert beautiful sets of teeth, on gold, at $40; platina, $30; aluminum, $25—the lightest and best work ever made; superior gold and platina fillings on moderate terms; extracting under gas.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, of Cuba, will be drawn Dec. 3; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,394.

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X. PRAYER.
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PRISON PENS OF PRUSSIA.

Condition of the French Prisoners at Mayence—Effects of Bad Diet—Typhus at Work—Needs of the French Soldier—Proposed Change from Camp to Barrack.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COBLENTZ, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870.

In a previous letter, some ten days since, I already addressed to you a few notes regarding the condition of the French prisoners at Mayence. Having learnt that the officer commanding at Coblentz happened to be a Major in the Prussian Army, to whom I had received an introduction, an excellent opportunity was offered to examine at leisure every detail connected with the French camp established about three miles outside of Coblentz, and situated on a plateau between the Cart-house and the Kuhberg. There are about six hundred or six hundred and fifty tents placed in long rows or streets, having each an opening about eighty feet wide. Each tent contains from twelve to fourteen men in addition to a non-commissioned officer. All arms are represented, the line with their red pantaloons and bluish gray coats, chasseurs, hussars, cuirassiers and dragoons, in a variety of uniforms, most of them, however, provided with that well-known dirty white cloak. Then you have Turcos and Zouaves, from the pale-faced German down to the ebony African. Finally, you have the Cent Gardes, *i. e.*, the Emperor's Body Guard. The American ambassador has generally commanded a preference in regard to the number of invitations to the balls at the Tuileries. It is notorious that no other nation had similar favors extended. I am speaking, therefore, to a large number of your readers who entertain, undoubtedly, a very lively recollection of the beautiful aspect of the "Grand Escalier." Upward of sixty marble steps leading to the ball-room, magnificently lighted up, were lined on both sides with a number of "Cent Gardes." Those who have not witnessed the sight cannot imagine a finer set of men, selected for special service from the best cavalry corps. Call up to your recollection these men at the splendid ball-rooms in glittering uniforms, and picture those same human frames, not in undress or fatigue uniform, but in a miserable, dirty attire, compelled to trudge through the mire ankle-deep, with a tin can, to fetch a few ounces of meat and a basin of soup for subsistence. Imagine the contrast between the two pictures! Can there be a greater one? To my mind, it is unspeakable. On the one hand, that man served only a few weeks since as escort—as body-guard to another human being, whose displeasure was then dreaded throughout Europe, and now you see that very representative of that quasi-omnipotence in the ranks of common prisoners. There he comes, armed with a pitcher or a bucket to fetch water, when he is rudely told to stand back and take his turn. Imagine, I say, that very man when he trotted along the Champs Elysées or the Bois de Boulogne, accompanying his Imperial master, when he bespattered the gazing multitude, and now look at him in his denuded state at the camp of Coblentz. I do not mean to convey the idea that in their gorgeous attire they have been better men. I merely desire to draw attention to the contrast, and thereby to measure the height of that towering edifice which has now come down to a level.

TYPHUS IN CAMP.

Typhus of a most virulent character has broken out in the camp. The mortality has been so great as to spread alarm among the men. Yesterday the mortality reached eleven, and I was informed the daily average of cases proving fatal is about seven or eight in number. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock the victims are buried with military honors, the procession being headed by a muffled drum, and the usual salvoes being fired by a peloton of Prussians. Most of the men being of the Catholic faith, there is a priest at the hospital—day and night—to administer the last sacrament. There seems apparently no immediate cause to explain this fearful mortality. The men are well fed, do little work, and the situation of the camp, being at an elevation of from 800 to 900 feet, must be considered unexceptionable. True, the shelter against rain is not perfect, and the life in tents is not safe for those who have been accustomed to barracks at home. But, undoubtedly, a large number brought the seeds of the malady into the camp. It must be remembered that prior to the battle of Sedan the French Army had been a great deal harassed, and exposed more or less to much privation. Again, when their commanders surrendered, the bulk of the army was left to take care of itself. Some divisions at least must have been without food, and even without good or drinkable water for nearly four and twenty hours. I was once tempted to enter one of the camps near Sedan, but the filth and stench were sickening beyond description. Again, immediately after the battle of Sedan, we were visited by heavy rain-falls; for the space of two or three days it was literally pouring, almost without intermission. I passed on the road between Mouzon and St. Mihiel no less than forty thousand men, and the only wonder to me is that so many men have survived the march. Consider the fatigue, the state of the weather and the deficiency of food, both as regards quantity or quality. A Frenchman must have his supply of good wheaten bread and a glass of red wine. With these he is brought up.

THE SUPPLY OF FOOD.

The causes I have mentioned have no doubt mainly brought about the fearful state of mortality, but the evil is aggravated most undoubtedly by the change of diet. The men receive no wine—coffee or soup are the only liquids allowed. The bread is not wheaten, but a mixture of barley and wheat—of good quality most undoubtedly—but then the poor fellows are not accustomed to it. The Prussians feed the prisoners as they would their own soldiers, but there is such a thing as killing men with kindness. We have heard of Irishmen who, being brought up from early youth on potatoes, were totally unable to digest the rations of meat after they had enlisted into the army. I was at the camp between 12 and 1 o'clock, when dinner was served. I went the round of the kitchens, and tasted the meat and the soup, both proving excellent. As far as I am able to form an opinion, it is a privation of a serious character for a Frenchman to go without a glass of wine. He is not like the German soldiers—given to drink either beer or alcohol. But a glass of red wine and a crust of bread is essential to sustain him. The Prussian Government, of course, cannot be expected to gratify the Frenchmen's craving in this respect. A sergeant who was detailed to show me through the Commissariat arrangements told me that at the outset they "ran short" from two hundred to three hundred rations a day; it had therefore been necessary to subject the prisoners to rigid discipline, and no man had now the chance of presenting himself a second time at the kitchen. Those who know France and the habits of the country are aware that a Frenchman will rather forego anything than be without wine, and yet you hardly ever meet with a drunken man anywhere in France. It occurs to me, therefore, that the Prussian authorities have fallen into an error to admit sutlers into the camp. There you have about a dozen or more booths for the purpose of selling brandy and other fiery drinks of the vilest kind. If I were permitted to express an opinion, I would drive these sutlers out of the camp, and give the men a good wholesome drink of some kind in addition to the usual rations, and I feel quite certain that the extent of mortality among the prisoners, which is now equal to one in every twelve hundred per diem, would at once be considerably reduced. In the neighborhood of these canteens various kinds of games are carried on—apparently, however, of an innocent character; they have a sort of bowling-alley on a small scale, and more of the like. Mass is read every Sunday morning, an altar having been improvised for the purpose at a convenient spot in the camp, and German priests are constantly in attendance, as stated above, at the hospitals.

PROPOSED REMOVAL.

Arrangements are about to be made shortly with a view of removing the troops from the camp into barracks. This, I am told, has already been accomplished at Mayence, the French occupying the barracks, and the Prussians being quartered on the citizens. The number at the camp has lately been considerably augmented, the prisoners taken at Strasbourg having been sent here. They are mostly artillery, and easily distinguished from the rest of the troops by their superior bearing and cleanly appearance. The service in the kitchen is divided between French and Prussian soldiers, as a number of the latter speak French fluently. In fact, one of them whom I complimented on his excellent French replied: It is my mother tongue, Sir; we speak more French than German at home. I then learned that the Prussian regiment, doing duty at Coblentz, was composed of men hailing from the district between Eue la Chapelle and Malmedy, along the borders of Belgium. This arrangement is doing excellent service. It prevents much of those petty annoyances which are almost inevitable among men unacquainted with each other's language. All told, the number of prisoners at the camp of the "Cart-house" exceeds 11,500 men. The total spread over various places in Germany exceeds 150,000 prisoners, inclusive of four thousand officers.

LUPUS.

THE DEMOCRATS OF OREGON.

The Same Story in the Far West as in the East—How a Democratic Legislature Took Advantage of its Opportunities—Swindling, Extravagance and Corruption.

From the Portland Oregonian, Oct. 27.

The record of the Legislative Assembly is now fully before the people. It is a record which affords more materials for just censure and attack on the party in power than was ever afforded by any other Legislature in this State. A body so afflicted with blind, bigoted, unreasoning partisanship, never before assembled in Oregon; nor has there been in the history of all former Legislatures taken together, so much trade, barter and general jobbing as have been witnessed during the few weeks of the recent session.

The majority began operations with a bargain to secure the election of KELLY to the Senate. They pledged him solemnly to certain railroad interests, and, as soon as he was elected, released him from his pledge and stated that the course they had taken was only a trick, a piece of dishonest practice, which they had employed to serve their purpose and gain the object they had in view. After the Senator was elected and the majority had made an unblushing proclamation of the dishonest trick by which the election was accomplished, they set at work on the "regular business" of the session. Two classes of schemes were concocted. One of them contemplated the enactment of a series of measures wholly of a partisan nature, in order, if possible, to save "the party" in the next election. The other consisted of a game whereby spoils could be secured, official fees increased and great and profitable jobs carried through for the benefit of "Rings." A number of men made a "pool," and went in for everything they could grab or steal. The school lands of the State offered the largest and fattest job. Hence combinations were formed with those who would agree to assist in the general pillage, for dividends of the spoil. The basis on which the job was put up was the pretense of building a canal and locks at the Falls of Wallamet River; and in order to carry that scheme the jobbers agreed that certain smaller schemes should be tacked on it. Various wagon road companies were to receive a share of the spoil, and those who would go into the Ring were to divide the whole booty among themselves. The Portland Police Bill was also thrown in as one of the factors of the game. But it was found that some even of the Democratic members held back and would not sanction the general swindle. The Republicans were solid against it, and it came to a dead stop. Then to get it going again the Republican members from Benton County were thrown out. Still it could not succeed. Next the Republican members from Yamhill were deprived of their seats and men put in their places who would go the whole scheme. Fearing still that they would fail, the "Ring" prepared to throw out the members from Clackamas. But finding after a trial of their strength that they could get the principal job through the House as it stood, they allowed the Clackamas members to retain their seats. The great swindle was then perpetrated. No competition in constructing the locks was allowed. An offer to construct them for $75,000 less than the subsidy which it was proposed to grant to the Ring was contemptuously rejected. All propositions to secure for the State better terms were voted down, and the act passed as the "Ring" dictated. The Portland Police bill, which was worked up in the same combination, went through also; but those who had succeeded in securing the greatest "grab" which had been contemplated, deserted some of their allies and left the smaller operators without their share of spoil. Divers "wagon roads" and other schemes for using up the remainder of the fund failed, and that remainder stands ready to be jobbed out by the next Legislature, if another Legislature like the recent one can ever be raked together. An inroad is now made on the school fund, and the party which has had a taste of the plunder will fight two years hence for the rest of it. The Kelly-Miller clique will go into the contest in 1872 to seize what they have not this time been able to parcel out among themselves.

The Legislature itself has been more extravagant than any former one. Extra compensation has been allowed for all its servants, and new places have been made for place-hunters. Perquisites have been created for State officers in defiance of the Constitution, and salaries will be two or three times larger than heretofore. The expenses of the recent session have not been made known, but beyond all question they will be much larger than those of any former one. These are things which the people may reflect on. If they do not stop the tide of corruption and jobbery now, it will certainly overwhelm the State. The flood-gates have been opened, and, unless they are closed promptly, everything within reach will be carried away by the swift, turbid stream that has begun to undermine the foundations of good and honest government.

Interesting Discovery—Indian Relics in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 15.

Prof. COX, State Geologist, has received from Dr. J. H. GOODELL, of Walton, Cass County, Indiana, some relics and bones, taken from an Indian grave, supposed to have once belonged to a chief of the Miami tribe. They were taken from the mill-yard of L. SMITH, on Little Deer Creek, in Tipton township, and will be interesting to lovers of relics of the past. The chief was buried about thirty inches deep, and faced the West. A brass kettle, which would hold about a gallon, and a pewter dish, with a hole cut through the bottom, were found between his extended limbs. These are in possession of Mr. SMITH and N. SURFACE, of that county. A pewter cup was also found, which was sent to Prof. COX. The grave was lined with bark, and there was no gun, hatchet or implement of war found in it. The bones forwarded are very much decayed, and not all of them could be found. The feet were clothed with moccasins, which were covered with beads; samples of these were forwarded. The skirt of his coat was adorned with two bunches of silver pendants, one on each side, that were fastened by a ribbon. Upon his breast were two ornaments, one a silver convex plate, about three inches across, which Mr. SMITH retained. The other was a piece of leather, covered with a cloth something like felt, upon which are silver buttons that show some kind of arrangement. Some other things were also found in the grave. The bones sent were those of the arm, skull, and of the leg. Samples of the ear-rings show them to have been made out of brass. The State Geologist will make an effort to have the other things that were found sent on for deposit in the State collection.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (Nov. 17) was unprecedentedly large, the rooms being crowded in every part with those interested in real estate, being drawn thither by the importance of the proposed transactions. The main attraction, of course, was the auction sale of lots in the vicinity of Central Park, to which public attention has been directed during the past week. The greater portion of the property offered belongs to THOS. T. FERRIS, Esq., of this City, many of the lots having been purchased years ago. One hundred and sixteen lots in all were advertised to be sold, and the sale was held under the direction of A. H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & Co., as auctioneers. The result, however, of yesterday's work, was not as satisfactory as it was hoped would be the case, twenty-eight lots only being disposed of. As the sale progressed it became evident that the bids upon the property offered did not come up to the owner's figures, and after four of the Fifty-ninth-street lots, fronting on Central Park, had been sold, the auctioneers announced that the sale would be suspended, stating at the same time that such lots as had been struck off had been actually sold to bona fide bidders. During the sale Mr. MULLER also stated that five lots on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-third-street, and four lots on the south-east corner of the same avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, as shown in the maps of the day, had been already sold by the owner at private sale. It is to be regretted that the prices received did not warrant a continuance of the transaction, even at some little sacrifice to the parties interested as to the estimated value of the lots offered. A suspension of a sale of this character cannot fail to exercise a depressing influence upon the market, and with the present low feeling as to the future of real estate in New-York, the absence of speculative excitement, and the exceedingly high figure at which property is held by investors; when all these influences are combined, the prospect for business activity at present is a dull one. The result of the sale of these lots, it was expected, would, to a certain extent, determine the value of this class of property, but the turn of affairs as stated still leaves that question unsettled. Full details of the sales effected, together with size and location of each lot disposed of, with the name of purchaser appended in each instance, will be found in the day's summary annexed.

The next most important transaction yesterday, was that made by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, of the business property on Church and Greenwich streets, near Broadway. The property offered comprised the lots, with the front buildings thereon, known as Nos. 36, 34, 32 and 30 on the west side of Church, near Rector-street. This was sold in fee, in two parcels, bringing in the aggregate, $105,125. The sale was a genuine one, the purchase being made by SHERMAN & HOWLAND, for Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass.

The leasehold property adjoining the above lots was next offered by the same firm, the situation of which is as follows: The plot is a very valuable one for business purposes, having a front on Church-street of 124 feet 5½ inches, and extending to Greenwich-street, with a front on that street of 125 feet 8½ inches. Upon these lots brick iron-front warehouses are erected, the property of Dr. AYER & Co. The ground is a leasehold, subject to a yearly rental of $8,120 50, and it was this only which was offered, divided into three parcels. Bids were received amounting in all to $140,200, at which sum it was knocked down, the bids being there made by the parties in interest. The lease has yet some thirteen years to run, and contains a covenant of renewal for the term of twenty-one years. It is understood that Dr. AYER is now negotiating for the purchase of the lease, being already the owner of the buildings upon the ground. Should he acquire title, he will then be in possession of the entire front on Church-street, including also the warehouses now leased by the Government for use as public stores. The transaction yesterday was an important one, particularly so for the auctioneers engaged in the operation, a promising new firm in the real estate business.

In addition to the above sales, transactions were effected by other auctioneers as follows: DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO. disposed of a number of desirable City lots, the location of which, and the prices at which they were struck off, being stated below. Owing to the confusion existing it was impossible at the time to ascertain the real facts as to the nature of the sales. The figures reported are, however, the prices registered, and information received from the auctioneers subsequently was to the effect that the sales were genuine to the best of their knowledge, they being in ignorance, if the owners had bid in the property.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE sold two four-story brick tenement-houses and lots, on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as Nos. 216 and 218 respectively. One sold for $11,325, and the other for $11,350, not a high price. Mr. LINDENTHALL was the purchaser in each instance. The same firm also disposed of a three-story brick house and lot, in Thirty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, for $9,900, to H. BLOSSOM, which sum was said to be a good price. The latter was a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee.

The last sales of the day, at the Exchange, were made by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, of Brooklyn, who sold three separate pieces of property, located in that city, situated on Fulton-avenue, Dean-street and Gates-avenue. The prices obtained were only fair, as will be seen from the figures given below. The above comprises in brief a detailed report of the day's business, which may probably be said to have been the most important thus far of the season, although in its general results somewhat unfortunate.

In private transactions J. R. STEVENSON & SON report the sale of four lots on the north side of Sixty-seventh-street, fifty feet east of Ninth-avenue, each lot 25x100, at $28,000, one-third cash.

The advertisement of property at private sale by STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway, referred to yesterday, appears in our columns today, having been omitted through a misunderstanding.

Exchange Sales—Thursday, Nov. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot n. e. corner of Madison-av. and 62d-st., fronting on street, 25x100.5, Wm. Moller	$19,750
1 lot s. e. corner of Madison-av. and 63d-st., fronting on street and adjoining above lot in rear, same size, same purchaser	19,500
1 lot n. s. of 62d-st., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av. 25x 100.5, J. Pangburn	9,000
2 lots adjoining each other, n. s. of 62d-st., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., each 25x100.5, $8,500 each, Mr. Bowe	17,000
2 lots adjoining each other, s. s. of 63d-st., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., adjoining above in rear, same size, $8,200 each, Wm. B. Stewart	16,400
1 lot n. e. corner of Madison-av. and 64th-st., fronting on avenue, 25.5x100, Chas. L. Cornish	15,000
2 lots s. s. of Madison-av., adjoining above, 25.5 ft. n. of 65d-st., each 25x100, $11,000 each, same purchaser	22,000
1 lot n. s. of 65d-st., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av. 25x 100.5, same purchaser	9,600
1 lot adjoining above, n. s. of 65d-st., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., same size, same purchaser	9,400
1 lot s. s. of 66th-st., 50 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x 100.5, Wm. Moller	9,800
1 lot adjoining above, s. s. of 66th-st., 75 ft. e. of Madison-av., same size, same purchaser	9,500
4 lots, n. s. of 61st-st., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 25 x100.4, $3,825 each, G. B. Butler	15,300
1 lot w. s. of 5th-av., 100.5 ft. n. of 64th-st., 25x100, Chas. L. Cornish	35,000
4 double lots, s. s. of 59th-st., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., plaza, lots, each 25x200.10, running through, and also fronting on 58th-st., $38,000 each, A. F. Holly	152,000

By Winans, Sands & Garretson.

Iron-front warehouse and lot, No. 36, w. s. Church-st., near Rector-st., lot 26.8½x44.4½ x 27.10x44.7	$28,625
3 iron-front warehouses and lots, Nos. 34, 32 and 30 Church-st., w. s., adjoining above, lot 77.7¼x 44.7x80.11x38	76,500
Leasehold plot of ground, Church-st., w. s., 70.1 ft. s. of Thames-st., running through to Greenwich-st., plot 124.5½x125.10x125.8½x122.8, a lease, property known as Nos. 20 to 28 Church and Nos. 115 to 127 Greenwich-sts., nominal sale	140,200

By Dingee, Ketcham & Co.

5 lots s. s. 78th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x 102.2, $5,700 each, J. B. Lent	$28,500
1 lot n. w. corner Broadway and 78th-st., 25.6x100, 7,000 [illegible] A. McMahon	[illegible]
2 lots n. s. 78th-st., 115 ft. 6 in. on West Broadway, each 25x102.2, $9,600 each, J. B. Lent	19,200
2 lots n. s. 78th-st., 85 ft. w. of Broadway, each 25 x102.10, $8,000 each, Mr. Dodson	16,000

By Roberts & McGuire.

4-story brick house and lot, s. s., No. 218 West 36th-st., 334 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 25x98.9, house 21 x44	$11,350
4-story brick house and lot, adjoining above, No. 216 West 36th-st., 808 ft. e. 7th-av., lot and house same size	11,325
3-story brick house and lot, s. s. 32d-st., 125 ft. e. 7th-av., lot 20x98.9, house 20x36	9,900

BROOKLYN.

By Wyckoff & Little.

2 lots, with 3-story frame building thereon, n. s. Gates-av., 225 ft. w. Marcy-av., plot 50x100, house 22x36	$6,500
3-story brick store, No. 1,386, s. s. Fulton-av., 320 ft. n. Troy-av., lot 20x100, building 20x40	5,100
2-story frame house and lot, n. s. Dean-st., 150 ft. e. Grand-av., lot 16.8x110, house 16.8x30	2,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

South-st. and Pike-slip, n. e. corner, 20x80	$25,000
13th-st., s. s., 470.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100, ½ part	2,000
49th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.6x74, h. and l.	12,000
53d-st., s. s., 165.7 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.7x100.5, h. and l.	14,750
70th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x100.5	9,000
Same property, sold again	11,000
125th-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	1,775
118th-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.11	1,700
Lexington-av. and 38th-st., s. w. corner, 24.9x75, h and l	16,000
Avenue A, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 20th-st., 25x88.10x40 x22.10x21x70, hs. and ls.	30,000
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 46th-st., 20x100	4,800
2d-av. and 105th-st., n. e. corner, 100.11x200, ½ part	11,500
2d-av., w. s., 28.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 25x100	16,500
5th-av., w. s., 27.1 ft. n. of 46th-st., 18.4x76, h. and l.	70,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 75x100	$2,500
Bergen-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 75x100	2,600
Bergen-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 75x100	2,500
Boerum-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100, foreclosure	3,200
Same property, sold again	3,400
C-st. and Union-av., n. w. corner, 100x25	4,000
Centre-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Johnson-av., 75 x170.8x45.11x23.9x200	1,230
Chester-place, w. s., 125 ft. s. of Harrison-st., 28 x92.6	8,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 75 ft. from n. corner of Harrison-st., 20x92.10	18,000
Dean-st., n. s., 226.8 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100, h. and l., foreclosure	2,675
Jackson-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	725
Kosciusko-st., n. s., about 360 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100, h. and l.	2,500
Locust-st., s. s., 1,260 ft. n. of 2d-st., 125x120	1,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Kingston-av., 25x200	14,000
President-st., n. s., 191 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 24x100	16,000
Smith-st. and Graham-av., n. w. corner, 100x 25	6,000
21st-st., s. s., 175 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 25x100, h. and l.	3,600
44th-st., s. s., 462.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	1,000
Meserole-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x75, h. and l.	4,800
Monroe-st. and Ralph-av., s. w. corner, 80x20	7,500
Nostrand-av. and Battle-st., s. w. corner, 27.3x 100	3,000
Same property, sold again	2,000
Bigelow-av., w. s., 275 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 25x 143.5	300
Sheffield-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 25x 200	24,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Fourth-st., n. s., lot No. 308, L. B. Brown's, 25x100	$700
Waverley-st., n. s., lot No. 82, Melrose, 20x100	500
Block, 158th-st., St. Ann's-av., 152d-st., Clifton-av., 32 lots	38,700
St. Ann's-av. and 155th-st., corner of, 200x200	28,000
Lots Nos. 500, 504, 505, 506, 508, 502, Brown's map, No. New-York, 113x43	18,000
Lot No. 445, Melrose, South, 25x100	350

Greenburg.

Main and Washington sts., southerly corner, 25x164	$3,800
Main and Washington sts., s. e. corner, 25x104	3,100
Dobb's Ferry, 100 indefinite, 40x120	440

Westchester.

Lots Nos. 45 A, and 45 B, map No. 3 Olinville, Williamsbridge	$500

Yonkers.

Lots Nos. 106 and 107, Chas. Darke's, 50x105	$700

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Barclay-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Waverley-place, 25x 105	$2,300
Adams-st., w. s., 114 ft. n. of Lafayette-st., 18x 101	1,000
Court-st., w. s., 75 ft. w. of South 9th-st., 25x100	900
Jabez-st., w. s., 200 ft. from Hamburg-place, 100x 200	3,400
Orange, s. s., adjoining U. Baldwin's, 43x150, R. Condit to J. Tichenor, Salt Meadow, about 4 acres	12,000 / 500

Orange.

Williams-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Cumberland, 31x 122.3	$1,470

East Orange.

Clinton-st., w. s., 179 ft. s. of Morris and Essex Railroad, 50x140	$1,200

Montclair.

Harrison-av., s. s., adjoining Bull's property, 49 x140	$1,000

Jersey City.

Prospect-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Bergen-wood-av., 100x125	$5,500

Greenville.

Lot No. 13, block No. 1, Gould's map, 25x100	$450
Lot No. 14, block No. 1, Gould's map, 25x100	450

Hoboken.

Newark and Hudson sts., s. e. corner, 50x75	$18,000
Lots No. 27 and 28, block No. 31, Loss map, 50x 100	2,000

Union.

Lot No. 386, block No. 14, map of Guttenburg, 25x100	$600

Harrison.

Middlesex-st., s. s., east of Passaic River, C. R. Bull's property, 732x200x372x—	$10,000

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 339 and 340, block [illegible], North Hoboken, 50x100	$1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

116 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

The Central Park lots withdrawn from the auction sale this day are now offered by us at private sale and on reasonable terms.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—FOR SALE, by STANLEY DAY. The real estate circular mailed free upon request.

No. 271 East Broadway, 3½ s. h. s. b., 18.8x67x 79½	$12,000
Bowery, 4 s. and b. b., 21x78x95; rent $4,000	35,000
No. 246 Lexington-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 25x55x65	35,000
3d-av., 3 s. and b. b. store and t., 25.6x80x100; rent $4,200	39,000
Henry-st., 4 s. h. s. b. t., 25.1x48x95; rent $1,872	17,000
No. 214 East 20th-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 20x80x92	16,500
20th-st., n. Lexington-av., No. 7 Sniffen-court, stable, 41x19.9	[illegible]
No. 314 East 21st-st., 2 s. h. s. b.; rent $530	6,500
No. 227 East 46th-st., 3½ s. h. s. b. s., 12.6x48x100	10,500
No. 109 East 60th-st., 3½ s. h. s. b. s., 20x50x100.5	20,000
No. 163 East 60th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 20x50x100.5	26,000
No. 215 East 62d-st., 3 s. E. b. b., 17x40, ex. 12, lot 102.2	[illegible]
No. 221 East 92d-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 12.6x31x60	10,000
100th-st., n. 3d-av. 1½ s. h. s. f., 13.9x22x90	5,000
No. 204 East 117th-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 17x40x100	6,000
No. 233 East 118th-st., 3 s. h. s. f., 19x45, stable, lot 20x100.10	7,000
No. 235 East 118th-st., 3 s. h. s. f., 21x45x100.10	12,000
No. 783 2d-av., 4 s. b. s. store and t., 20x55x80	11,000
123d-st., n. s., 410 ft. w. 6th-av., 25x90.11	17,000
No. 2 Minetta-st., 3½ s. h. s. b. t., 22.6x50x75; rent $1,000	8,300
38th-st., n. 6th-av., 3 s. h. s. b., 22.6x50, ex. 12, lot 100	9,000
No. 260 West 19th-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 20x60x70	25,000
No. 269 West 22d-st., 3 s. E. b. b., 12.6x48x100	13,500
No. 221 West 41st-st., 3 s. h. s. b., 20x50x98.9	14,500
No. 13 West 45th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s., 17x37x100, with fixtures	15,000
	42,000

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK house in 26th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; lot 31 feet by half the block; will be sold very cheap if applied for within a few days.

POTTER BROTHERS, No. 8½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, No. 100, corner of 8th-st. and 6th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 3rd Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Richard S. Field, of Princeton, N. J. This beautiful country-seat is widely known for its collection of rare trees and shrubs, its choice variety of plants and its splendid evergreen hedges. There are twenty-nine acres of land. The house is of stone, with parlor, dining-room and library on the first floor, five chambers on the second floor, three with dressing-rooms attached, bath-room, hot and cold water, &c., servants' room and garret above. There are two graperies, warm and cold, green-house, gardener's house and all the usual out-buildings. On one part of the property is a frame building in the cottage style, which has been and may be rented without inconvenience or annoyance to the family occupying the place. To a gentleman with sufficient means, particularly if he has sons to educate, no more elegant or refined home could be found. Photographs and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 25,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes of the West Elizabeth Station, and within a mile of the Union Depot, &c., 40 minutes from Liberty-st., situated in the best and most thriving and the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $12,000; easy payments; rent till April, 1869. Address C. C., Box No. 138 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, of great variety, beautifully situated and [illegible], for sale low. Also, country seats [illegible], for the season, or year, by BLACK-WELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FACTORY IN Jersey City, with power throughout; fifty-horse engine, water front, and suitable for any kind of business. Inquire of G. B. WINANTS, No. 495 West-st.

TO LET.—THE LARGE ROOM IN THE Tweed Building formerly used for the Surrogate's office; also about 70x20; twelve windows. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, to a man and wife, without children. Apply on the premises, No. 100 East 86th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, 1871, WITHIN five minutes' walk of Printing-house-square, a building to be used as an advertising agency, printing office and printers' ware-house; would lease for five or seven years, or purchase. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 29 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d sts., known as No. 296 East Houston-st. and No. 285 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1869, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 48 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,800 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

No. 36 Wall-st.

CITY STOCKS

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.

CITY 5s OF 1870,

due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.

CITY 7s, 20 YEARS TO RUN,

sold at a small premium.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

$100,000.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT.
IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Interest payable January and July.

For sale by

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1870.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors, the stockholders of the Florida Improvement Company are required to pay ten per cent. assessment upon their capital stock, together with all arrearages upon the first fifty per cent. assessment on said capital as is still due or unpaid to

G. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

EAST TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $12,900 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,137,761 18. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,

Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 20 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

A YOUNG MAN, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges, would like a position to represent some first-class banking or stock house in those institutions; can bring good references. Address MEMBER, Box No. 128 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,012,466 76.

E. J. HAWES, } JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WETMORE, } G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. B. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Nov. 1, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. (4 per cent.) free of City, County and State taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 10th inst., to which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

COAL.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON—DELIVERED immediately; made from imported coal. Manhattan Gas Works, 18th-st. and Avenue C.

I. SMITH.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE-OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals for the delivery of 208,000 cubic feet of Live-oak timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Live-oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld, on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the Yard, will be paid by such Purchasing Paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 208,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions: Say 23,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, stern-posts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 15 inches. These pieces to be in the proportion in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the molds of which can be seen at any navy-yard; 120,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 13 inches; all these pieces being in length from 12 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 20 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 33,000 cubic feet of timber siding 13 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards, at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "sealed proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions, and similarly indorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy-yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn of from 3,000 to 20,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 13 and 15 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st of February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.

(Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.)

I, (or we,) of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy-yard at ——, —— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:

—— cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot, $——
—— cubic ft., curved timber, at $—— per foot, ——
—— cubic ft. timber, at $—— per ft., ——

Total quantity. Total value.

(The total value to be likewise written in full.)

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Pay-master of the Naval Station at —— for signature and certificate.

Date ——.

[Signature,] A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of —— is accepted, he (or they) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or by the Pay-master of the Naval station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Date ——.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of the State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
(Texas and Louisiana.)
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 31, 1870.

The advertisement from this office, dated Austin, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870, inviting "Proposals for Army Transportation in Texas," is modified so as to require the transportation from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1871.

The clause requiring the transportation to be "furnished exclusively by horse and mule teams" is revoked.

A copy of this notice, in addition to the advertisement dated Sept. 15, 1870, must be attached to each proposal.

By order of the Department Commander.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The Directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada invite tenders for the construction of the Second Division of their Canada Air Line. Plans and specifications for the division from Aylmer to Simcoe will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, George Lowe Reid, Esq., Hamilton, from the 8th to the 29th November.

All tenders must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th inst., sealed and marked "Tender for construction of Second Division Canada Air Line."

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer, &c.

CHIEF OFFICES HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
7th November, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

LAST DAYS

OF THE GREAT

CLEARING OUT SALE,

AT RETAIL.

THE CONTRACTORS HAVING NOTIFIED US THAT OUR NEW STORE, CORNER BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., WILL BE COMPLETED NEXT WEEK, WE PROPOSE TO OPEN IT FOR BUSINESS ON

Monday, Nov. 28.

OUR PRESENT PREMISES WILL BE CLOSED ON THE EVENING OF

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

DAILY REDUCTIONS OF PRICES ARE BEING MADE THAT THE STOCK MAY BE AS SMALL AS POSSIBLE AT THE TIME OF REMOVAL.

WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE ATTENDANCE OF THE LADIES OF THIS AND THE ADJACENT CITIES AT THIS SALE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

CORNER BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 57 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,
Executors.

o14-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 59 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.

JAMES N. POTTER, }
EDWARD R. JONES, } Executors.

au16-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN I. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 59 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.

BERNARD McFERLY, }
BERNARD McCLOSKEY, } Executors.

s23-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.

HUGH CASSIDY, }
GEORGE H. PECK, } Executors.

s23-law6mF

MEDICAL.

TURKISH BATH.

Dr. E. P. MILLER'S new and improved Turkish Bath, just opened, No. 41 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ladies Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; gentlemen all other hours, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 29 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A PRACTICAL business man, with $25,000 in cash, can form an association with an established business, on very favorable terms. Address G. H. D., Box No. 148 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in full operation, and paying well; requires about $7,000; to an enterprising man with this amount it is a chance seldom met with. Apply by post to G. O. HALL, No. 161 East 33d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 233 WEST 31ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.— Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 685 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

HARDWARE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HOUSE-furnishing and builders' hardware, coopers', carpenters', butchers', blacksmiths' and machinists' tools, &c., in great variety, at CHAS. S. LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednesday, Nov. 23 | Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8
Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 24 | Abyssinia, Wednesday, Dec. 14
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 | Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 15
Calabria, Thursday, Dec. 1 | Batavia, Wednesday, Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tarifa, Thursday, Dec. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued. Payable on demand.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships EVERY WEDNESDAY, FROM NORTH RIVER, PIER No. 48, as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 7, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 22 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
PEREIRE.....DAURS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 7
Rates of passage, $80 in gold, (including wine;) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GUST. MAGNIN, No. 10 Broadway, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 19, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 26, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To London	80	To London	32
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Swaden, Hamburg, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, Thomson, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.
HELVETIA, Guion, Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, Brady, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $29 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $135 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 27TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
NOV. 19, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Trask, Dec. 4.
Departure of 30th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Nov. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received on Thursday, Nov. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. BISCOE, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers call on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Tuesday, Nov. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, Friday, Dec. 2.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaker, Monday, Dec. 12.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN.....Nov. 24
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Dec. 8
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 18 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia:
G. D. OWENS, Agent, A. G. C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE TONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the travelers from a multiplicity of cares and troubles regarding passports, examinations and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and as guides of safety among a crowd to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants always to be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MONES, Passport Agent, No. 308 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR
PORTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY,
The finest steamer in the West Indies,
EYRE,
Capt. E. A. Delaney,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
STORNES, LANGSTRAND & CO.,
No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
Pier No. 41 N. R.—The steamer W. F. Ogden will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman just landed from London; can do general housework; is a good plain cook; washing objected to; is a Protestant; can be cook for two days; if by letter, addressed C. K., Apply at No. 23 Vandewater-st., near Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands meats, soups, game, frying and boiling, and where a kitchen-maid is kept; not willing to go out of the City; best of city references. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 19 W.-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESpectable Protestant American girls in a small private family; one as first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both have unexceptionable City references. Apply at 119 West 31st-st., between 3d and 4th ave., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant nurse, a situation; perfectly understands the management of children and has a young infant; can wash and iron; unexceptionable references; would leave more an object than salary. Address M. A., nurse, No. 9 Vandam-street. Call for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to do any thing in the care of children; or as waitress in a private family. Call at No. 158 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl to do cooking or general house-work; is a respectable trusty and neat servant, a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with the washing; best of City references; wages, $20; small family. Apply at No. 359 6th-av., between 18th and 17th sts., toy-store.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTable woman; ladies' or families' washing; fluting done in the neatest manner; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. M., No. 206 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands the Wheeler & Wilson machine; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 222 West 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English cook; country or City; can do French or English cooking, meats, game, boiling, larding, soups of all kinds; pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; best City testimonials. Apply at No. 128 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOORHAM'S, NO. 83 4TH-av., situations for a number of French, Protestant and German cooks, waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, laundresses, young girls for house-work, waitresses, nurses, those lately landed, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIenced nurse; understands the care of an infant or growing children; good plain sewer; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 223 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; ten years' City references. Can be seen at No. 485 6th-av., rear house.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands thoroughly her business; has good City references, and no objection to assist in washing. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG TIDY GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid, or waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid; equally efficient in both situations; unexceptionable references. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed girl, a situation as nurse; her references are long as to experience, honesty, and good disposition; would take care either of an infant or grown children. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 323 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by an accomplished young woman, who can furnish the best of testimonials. Apply at No. 21 Essex-st., near Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good plain cook. Washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 26th-st., one flight of stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; she can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable colored woman, who fully understands her business. Apply at her present employer's before 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 6 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 138 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference from last place. Address No. 346 East 34th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; country; is fully competent; best of City references. Call at No. 1,224 Broadway, second floor, near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and fine washing. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH nurse, who has excellent City reference, a situation. Apply at No. 140 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation as nurse and chamber-maid or to do waiting. Apply at No. 40 West 19th-st.

AT BEDELL'S MAY BE FOUND A large number of desirable servants suitable for gentlemen's families in City or country, Protestant and Catholic. No. 340 4th-av.

NOTICE.—THE MOST RELIABLE COLORed servants are to be obtained at SIMMS' Agency, No. 587 5th-av., for males and females to fill every capacity, at short notice.

ATTENTION.—LADIES WISHING ENGlish, French, German and Irish help can be suited immediately at No. 126 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting and fine washing, and will assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 125 East 42d-st. Bing fourth bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman to take care of grown children and as first-class seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL, a situation to take care of children and wait on a lady; or to do chamber-work and sewing; personal City reference. Call at No. 26 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl to do general housework in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 241 9th-av., between 20th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call or address No. 250 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, healthy young woman, to take charge of a baby from its birth, or small children; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 63 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 140 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as family washing; would go out by the day; best references. Call at No. 22 East 26th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable young woman; good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at 200 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as a good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do general housework; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 348 East 35th-st., corner 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and fine washer. Can be seen at No. 11 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO GO out by the day; can work on any sewing-machine, and do any kind of family sewing. Call or address No. 420 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, HAVING a Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to do family sewing at her own home. Call or address No. 328 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 East 42d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent American woman of middle age, as housekeeper, companion, or nurse, in a quiet family, where the comforts of a home may be had; City or country; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, for one week, HOME, Box 254, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a position as housekeeper, or to assist in housekeeping; will make herself useful; where she can bring a child 7 years old; salary no object; either in City or country; good references. Address A. J. M., Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, family sewing; at her residence; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can execute superior undertaking, lace and gentleman's underclothes, and children's dresses. Call or address No. 223 West 23d-st., first bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERSON of competence, to take care of an infant or grown children, or to do light work; can sew nicely by hand or machine; country preferred. Call at No. 220 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; or as nurse and chamber-maid; country preferred; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 202 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work and fine washing, or would do chamber-work and waiting. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 221 West 42d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; has been in the best families; is willing to assist in sewing; would prefer a family going to Europe; best of City references. Address for one week, HOME, Box 254, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as housekeeper, or to assist in housekeeping; will make herself useful; where she can bring a child 7 years old; salary no object; either in City or country; good references. Address A. J. M., Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, family sewing; at her residence; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can execute superior undertaking, lace and gentleman's underclothes, and children's dresses. Call or address No. 223 West 23d-st., first bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERSON of competence, to take care of an infant or grown children, or to do light work; can sew nicely by hand or machine; country preferred. Call at No. 220 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; or as nurse and chamber-maid; country preferred; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 202 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d ave., rear house.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business; has been in the best families; is willing to assist in sewing; would prefer a family going to Europe; best of City references. Address for one week, HOME, Box 254, Times Office.

WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING three in family, desire a competent woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing, and take care of three children; good wages will be given to a competent person; none need apply without good City reference. Call at No. 128 East 23d-st., or apply on premises, second door on the right, first floor, front room.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN East 15th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connected, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C, Box No. 156 Times Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURnished room, on second floor of first-class house, in 20th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, J. E., Box No. 146 Times Office.

NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, (OLD NUMBER 21,) parlor and bed-room, second floor, handsomely furnished, with board; also one large room on fourth floor; references exchanged. Apply as above.

NO. 126 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON AVS.—Second floor, large rooms, with first-class board; also other rooms for families, or gentlemen running together; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 365, NEAR 37TH-ST.—Will let several handsomely-furnished rooms, with superior board; private table if desired; reference required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family have at entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with private table only; highest references required.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with first-class rooms, without board, at Harlem; convenient to boat and cars; terms moderate. Address P. F. H., Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A PARTY OF gentlemen, or families wishing superior accommodations for the Winter, will please call at No. 106 East 23d-st. Highest reference given and required.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Newly-furnished parlor floor to let, with or without private table; family small. Reference exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, for gentlemen or a family; No. 46 West 15th-st.; house first-class; highest references exchanged.

ONE VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED suite of rooms, well appointed, in every respect; Frenchman preferred; permanence; rent reasonable, if by year. No. 20 West 23d-st.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR ACcommodations can obtain an elegant suite of four rooms, with first-class board, at No. 152 Madison-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 46 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, front, with or without table; also family rooms or rooms for gentlemen roooming together; references required.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE SECond-story room, with a small one adjoining, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., SECOND DOOR from 5th-av.—Nicely-furnished room, with fire, water and gas, to a gentleman; board if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—Furnished second floor, en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 107 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 34 WEST 11TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let for single gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

BOARD.—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED second-story front room, bedroom adjoining, with board, can be had at No. 128 East 23d-st.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 27th-st.; also rooms on fourth floor; reference exchanged.

WEST 33D-ST., NO. 343.—A WELL-FURnished front room on second floor, at moderate price, with board for one or two gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO large rooms. Inquire at No. 109 West 13th-st.

NO. 112 MADISON-AV.—TO LET, WITH board, two elegant front rooms on second floor.

FURNISHED HEATABLE ROOMS, No. 74 West 4th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, the second story of a first-class house, with private table; location on Brooklyn Heights near Wall-st. Ferry. Address J. L. M., Box No. 1,559 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO LADIES (land maid); private table; best of references given and required. Address E. O. G., Box No. 3,159 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers.—FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY of CHOICE and ELEGANT EDITIONS of STANDARD and ELEGANT WORKS in fine bindings, La Fontaine's Fables, unique copy; Dickens, 24 vols. in 12 vols.; Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of North America; Bentley's Standard novels, 116 volumes, half morocco; Dore's Don Quixote, 2 volumes, super bound; Appleton's Cyclopædia, 16 volumes, half calf; Abbotsford edition Waverley novels, 12 volumes, half calf; McKenney's Indian Tribes, 2 volumes die; Boydell's Shakespeare folio; Piranesi Ornaments, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
200 barrels Almeria Grapes.
1,000 boxes Valencia Raisins.
60 boxes Malaga Raisins.
At 12 o'clock, at Robbins' Sales-room, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-st.
The entire cargo of the bark *Stagriniote*, consisting of
1,000 cases Figs, bags, boxes and drums.
3,000 boxes Figs.
22,000 drums Figs.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer—Sale-rooms, No. 105 Liberty-st. and No. 111 Cedar-st.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'CLOCK.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell a gallery of 107 Oil-paintings, in gold-leaf frames, pictures and frames sold together, including landscapes, marines, fruits, flowers, pastoral, historical, &c., by some of our favorite artists.
ON SATURDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
A very large and general assortment of household and office furniture, carpets, mirrors, bedding, fancy goods, &c.

ALLEN B. MEEK, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN B. MEEK AND A. SHORTER.—Late HENRY H. LEEDS & MEEK (established 1847,) Sales-rooms, Nos. 56 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 18,
at our sales-rooms, Nos. 56 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts., private library of old and rare valuable books, historical, philosophical, scientific and artistical, being the works of some of the most distinguished authors and publishers.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—ON SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, at YOUNG & ELLIOTT'S, No. 9 John-st., a large assortment of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, &c., &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED S. JAFFE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of ALFRED S. JAFFE, of the County of New-York, of the City of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of November, A. D., at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of John Bigelow, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Monday.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE.—Low rates. No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BATLES.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS FRANÇAISE, parfaitement recommandée de commandant hôtel, le couture, désirerait entrer dans une famille pour y prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants. S'adresser au Bureau Français, No. 408 Broadway, où copie de la lettre sera remise.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, that has been raised in the country, to act as housekeeper in a gentleman's family in Westchester County; she must be willing to assist in all work. Address B. F., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ACTIVE lady of refinement (American, involuntary) as housekeeper for a gentleman's family. Apply, with references, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress; one who can dress hair and is strong and capable of taking care of an invalid; none other need apply. Call at No 128 East 26th-st., from 2 to 41 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE, TO GO TO Philadelphia; good reference asked. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 W.-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 BEAUMAN-SQUARE, (MILLS-PLACE,) Mrs. Putnam has an apartment suite of rooms, first-floor (just vacated by a family going to Europe) with all modern conveniences, gas, gas-grate, furniture, carpets, unchanged.

ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING three in family, desire a competent woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing, and take care of three children; good wages will be given to a competent person; none need apply without good City reference. Call at No. 128 East 23d-st., or apply on premises, second door on the right, first floor, front room.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY EVENING
OF
THE BEAUTIFUL
AND
LAST WEEK
SATURDAY MATINEE
AND
LAST EVENING OF
MAN IN THE
WATERS.
SATURDAY, NOV. 19.
MONDAY, Nov. 21—THE RUSSIAN PACK.
TUESDAY, Nov. 22—MEER AT LAW.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23—FERNANDEZ.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—NILSSON.
MR. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON will give her third and last Grand Concert ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, AT 8 P. M., assisted by Mlle. ANNA LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGHIE, VIEUXTEMPS. The grand orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.
Conductor.....Signor BOSON

CHINA.

Matters in the North—The Anti-Foreign Sentiment—Imperial Proclamation—Troubles at Chinkiang—Position of American Missionaries—British Negligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870.

Affairs in the North are, of course, the chief topic of local conversation, and the various rumors which daily reach us portend further trouble. It is somewhat difficult to say what is reliable and what is not, but the subjoined items compiled from private sources give, I suspect, a tolerably correct picture of the situation.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN SENTIMENT.

From Pekin the news is anything but reassuring, no matter what diplomatists may say. Two distinct and different accounts of the prevailing feeling have reached us here simultaneously, and, if sent forward as they doubtless will be by telegraph, are likely to cause considerable bewilderment to people at home. One is to the effect that the foreign Ministers have notified their respective Governments that everything is "quiet and likely to remain so"—the other that residents declare matters to be very unsettled, so much so that they doubt the prudence of remaining for the Winter. This difference of expressed opinion on the part of people equally well qualified to judge is explained by the fact that officials are guided solely by the views of the Mandarins, and laymen by those of the people. In this case, the latter seem to me the safest guides. The British Minister has been openly insulted in the streets, but fails to see any cause for alarm, because his beloved Mandarins assure him that mob violence is a mere nothing, and if carried too far could be suppressed at a moment's notice. Outsiders naturally ask why it was not suppressed at Tien-tsin before it became unmanageable.

The proclamation just issued by the Emperor does not tend to reassure those who doubt the good faith of the Government. I subjoin the text, it having been published in all the local papers. Your readers will be able to form their own opinion of the tone adopted by the young ruler, who is completely under the thumb of the anti-foreign party:

IMPERIAL EDICT.

"TSENG-KWO-FAN and his colleagues having memorialized the Throne to the effect that the French Minister persists in his demands; and that he has petulantly returned to the capital to negotiate (the matters in dispute.)

ROCHECHOUART, with boundless arrogance and assumption, demands the execution of the FU and the HSIEN, a demand ten thousand times to be rejected.

We had previously by edict commanded CH'ENG-LIN-MING (the chief Judge of the province) to take CHANG-KWAG-TSAO and the rest, and to bring them to Tien-tsin; we moreover instructed TSENG-KWO-FAN and his colleagues to obtain the depositions of the said FU and HSIEN, and, in accordance therewith, to return answer to the said ambassador (ROCHECHOUART). We expected that with all speed this matter would be settled, (but) ROCHECHOUART, since we have not followed his wishes, has in anger returned to the capital. [The native interpret this to mean that the two officers may therefore—on account of ROCHECHOUART'S dissatisfaction—be set at liberty.]

At this crisis ourselves and foreigners are equally desirous of coming to an agreement, (yet you) high officials of the Foreign Office are able of course with unalterable resolution strongly to oppose (all his) evil designs. TSENG-KWO-FAN and his colleagues must continue rigorously to seize, and speedily to punish, all those arrogant, cruel and riotous men (the actual perpetrators of the crime.) Respect this! 16th day of the seventh moon, TUNG-CHIH."

Considering that a trifling charge of peculation or fraud would, if proved, under ordinary circumstances endanger the heads of either of these officials, the peremptory refusal to entertain any proposition for their execution, may be regarded as indicating a very strong determination to let them go scot-free. The concluding charge to TSENG and his colleagues amounts to nothing. A certain number of rowdies are to be produced for execution; and a batch of some twenty or thirty condemned criminals will probably be taken from one of the prisons, bribed by promises of support to their families to confess themselves "rioters," and be duly executed to appease the irate barbarians. The Tien-tsin authorities are actually offering by proclamation, to release those rioters already arrested if any one will go bail for their good behavior!

TROUBLES AT CHIN-KIANG.

New troubles have sprung up at Chin-kiang. The braves and rowdies of this neighborhood have always been unfriendly to the presence of foreigners, and just at this moment it happens that some twenty thousand students are assembled there to compete in the forthcoming triennial examinations. The latter, who recruit that vast class known to European readers as the "literati," have openly avowed their intention of aiding in any movement having for its object the expulsion of the hated "red bristles"—as when in a polite mood they designate the "Western devils." The Consuls have been in constant communication with the native authorities regarding the threatening aspect of affairs, and a few days since the former received official notice that a plot to attack foreigners had been discovered, and that rigorous measures would be taken to defeat it. This instance of fair dealing on the part of the Chin-kiang Mandarins forms a pleasant exception to the general ill-faith of which we have lately had such conspicuous examples.

POSITION OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

You will have learned by telegraph of the threatened danger to American missionaries at Tungchow. It was given out that they and their families would be seized and held as hostages, and cut to pieces gradually according to the success which might attend foreign arms. Happily, they have succeeded in escaping unmolested, and, in my opinion, not a moment too soon. The Chinese are strengthening the fortifications in the neighborhood, and are replacing the old honeycombed native cannon with new and serviceable artillery. The braves say they will make "short work" of all the foreigners in the place before long, so we may soon hear of a more extensive exodus than that of our missionary friends, unless a very decided change of ideas takes place in the native mind. Another "shocking massacre" would, I suppose, almost attract attention at home, and could scarcely be explained away in the ingenious manner adopted by certain journals, of which copies have reached us. But if murder is to be the order of the day, let merchants be the victims by all means. The destruction of a few missionaries is a mere bagatelle. But just fancy the burst of indignation that would follow the roasting to death of a prominent merchant, worth heaven knows how many thousand dollars! Broadway would go into mourning and half-masted flags.

BRITISH NEGLIGENCE.

Much indignation is felt in this colony at the neglect of the British Government to send a portion of the garrison to the North, where its presence might insure foreigners of all nationalities against a repetition of the June tragedy. With such dangers at our very door—for no one knows what might occur here among the hundred and twenty thousand natives who form the bulk of the community, should news of successful risings elsewhere reach their ears—we pay less attention possibly to the war intelligence from Europe than we should otherwise do. Still there is a good deal of natural excitement, though happily the French element is so very minute that any danger of ill-feeling between them and the Germans is out of the question. Liberal subscriptions have been raised for the wounded on both sides. FAT SHAN.

The Jersey City Park Project.

The joint Committee of citizens and members of the Board of Aldermen on the park project met last night at the Controller's office, in the City Hall, Jersey City. On Wednesday this Committee spent the day in visiting a number of places around the city which are most eligible for the purpose of establishing a large park somewhat similar to those possessed by New-York and Brooklyn. Marion and the grounds lying to the west of Bergen Hill, the hill itself, and the meadows lying between Jersey City and the old City of Bergen, were all visited by the party. The opinion is unanimous that the most suitable place is to the east of Bergen Hill and south of Newark-avenue. A number of propositions were discussed. The ground known as the Harrison, Gilbert, Erie and Government properties will probably be selected, either in whole or in part. The property, bounded on the south by Clinton-avenue and extending up Bergen Hill, will furnish variety of scenery and unequaled views over New-York Bay, the Kills, and in the direction of Newark, and will be easy of access from all parts of the city. One proposition is to have a double park, extending on both sides of Newark-avenue and connected by a magnificent drive of a quarter of a mile over Bergen Hill. The Park will probably cover an area of 300 acres. The lands on which it will be placed cannot be had at a less cost than from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. It is proposed to buy up a large portion of now unoccupied lands upon the borders of this Park, to be improved and sold by the city for the public advantage, and to relieve tax-payers from a portion of the cost. The matter is in the hands of leading men, who thoroughly intend to accomplish what, though it may now excite some opposition, will be a lasting good to the city.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The motion to open judgment in the case of HENRY HUBEN, bondsman for a distillery which was seized for fraud, has been denied by Judge BLATCHFORD, who has also vacated the stay of proceedings granted in the case. HUBEN became co-surety in the sum of about $8,000 for FRANK and STEPHEN KINNEY, alleged owners of a distillery, which was confiscated by the Government. Subsequently he told the United States authorities that a notorious fellow named MORITZ BRUCKMAN had personated one MICHAEL SHAFER, a property-owner, by signing the bond. He claimed that the District-Attorney agreed not to commence a suit against him for the value of the bond if he would furnish evidence about the fraudulent transaction. Judge BLATCHFORD held, however, that no evidence had been furnished as to any such agreement, and that the matter could not be compromised without the concurrence of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, having ascertained that a man named SHELDON, and a confederate, were endeavoring to secure the nefarious business of DR. THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, the abortionist, took measures to check their operations. He found that SHELDON had opened an office at No. 92 Chatham-street, next door to the old place, and plastered the doorway with hand-bills bearing the name of "Dr. Evans," and there was an evident desire to assume the character of LOOKUP, now in the Tombs. An officer was accordingly placed at the door in order to warn people away, and the duty was so well performed that the would-be malpractitioners are packing up in order to move away.

Superintendent KELSO yesterday issued General Order No. 38, in which he directs the suspension of out-door drills until further orders. The officers of the force, however, will be drilled by Capt. COPELAND at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory as follows: Captains on Mondays, Sergeants on Tuesdays and Roundsmen on Wednesdays. The Captains are also directed to drill the off platoons at the Station-houses on Thursdays and Fridays.

The Board of Police yesterday promoted Acting Sergt. JAMES IRVING, in command of the Detective Squad, to be Sergeant. They also transferred the following Sergeants: JOHN MURPHY, from the Twenty-second Precinct, to the Tenth; JOHN M. ROBBINS, from the Twentieth Precinct, to the Sanitary Company; and WILLIAM H. MEYSON, from the Sanitary Company, to the Twenty-second Precinct.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, THOS. NEELY and PATRICK DEAN confessed to having committed a violent assault on WM. L. MICHAELS, a policeman, and were remanded. The trial of HENRY P. VOORHEES, indicted on a charge of forging a check on the Market Bank for $14,283, by means of which he obtained fifteen $1,000 railroad bonds from SOUTTER & CO., of William-street, was commenced, but was subsequently adjourned until this morning.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company are introducing into the doors of their cars tin slides, through which the conductors may collect fares without the nuisance of opening the doors and letting in the winds and snows of Winter upon the passengers, as heretofore. The idea might be profitably adopted by other roads.

The Belt Railroad strike, as we stated yesterday, is ended. Everything was quiet, yesterday, along the line, the new hands running full and regular trips without interference. The strikers are seeking employment elsewhere, having concluded that their chances of returning to work on this road are, for the present, not very promising.

THEODORE OITMAN, aged twenty-seven, a German, of No. 111 Washington-street, Hoboken, attempted suicide, last evening, by swallowing laudanum. He was found at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-third-street, in a partially insensible condition, and was removed to Bellevue. THEODORE had been disappointed in love, hence his attempt.

An altercation occurred last evening in the emigrant boarding-house No. 16 Greenwich-street, between EMILL LUTER and PETER LUTER, both Germans, when the latter was seriously wounded in the head and hand with a pocket-knife, in the hands of his opponent, who was arrested. LUTER was sent to the Park Hospital.

Detectives KELSO and KEIRNS arrested KATE FOLEY alias Gordon, alias Bliven, alias Annie Wilson, last evening, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of clothing valued at $100, from the residence of MRS. F. A. MULGREW, at No. 301 Seventh-street. She is an old offender, and usually leaves a situation on the first opportunity with plunder of all kinds.

MATHEW HOULEY, aged forty-eight, of No. 736 Third-avenue, was thrown down yesterday, in DAVIS' saloon, corner Third-avenue and Fifty-first-street, by the bar-tender, JAMES DANBIMPLE, and had a leg broken. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Troop A, of the Fifth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., gave a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening, which was largely attended by members of the National Guard. It proved to be a very enjoyable affair. The Happy Hour Sociable, numbering about fifty young men, held a similar entertainment at Irving Hall.

The charge made against BARTHOLOMEW CALMAN, MICHAEL ST. GEORGE and RICHARD ASH, inspectors of election in the Ninth District of the First Ward, of having permitted JAMES EGAN to vote after he had been challenged, was dismissed by Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, it being shown that the voter had taken the statutory oath.

Arrangements are now being made for the retaking of the census in this City. It is proposed to enumerate the entire population in one day. The Board of Health has requested the Marshal to compile statistics concerning prevalent diseases, with a view of ascertaining the exact sanitary condition of the City.

CHAS. KOENER and GEO. HUEBNER were held at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, to await the result of injuries inflicted on CHAS. ENGERS, proprietor of a lager-beer saloon, by striking him on the head with a bottle.

GEO. WATSON, of No. 138 Fulton-street, entered the store of JAMES MCDENEL, at No. 137 Duane-street, yesterday afternoon, and stole a roll of cassimere cloth valued at $38. Being detected in the act, he was arrested, and Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, held him for trial at General Sessions.

It is stated that Mayor HALL has decided to appoint Police Justice JOSEPH DOWLING to the position of Police Commissioner, in the place of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, the Sheriff elect.

RICHARD WALSH, aged eighty-five, of No. 289 East Twenty-second-street, died yesterday, of injuries sustained by a fall from an elevator at No. 16 West Fourth-street, on Wednesday.

This evening, Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture on "Circumstances," at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association will open their second popular concert season in Association Hall, on Saturday afternoon next.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON, colored, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 59 Third-st.

BROOKLYN.

FREDERICK MEYER, aged thirty years, died in the City Hospital yesterday morning of injuries which he received on the previous evening by being run over by a Graham-avenue car. Coroner JONES was notified and held an inquest, at which it was learned that the deceased was getting off one car when another came along from the opposite direction and passed over him.

The Superintendents of the Poor met in regular session yesterday at Flatbush. By the report of the Secretary, it appears that there are now 2,471 persons in the county institutions. In the hospital there are seventy-one patients suffering from small-pox, which is an increase of sixteen within the last week.

PHILIP TREPIN, who was arrested on election day on a charge of attempted illegal voting in the Fourth Ward, was honorably discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner WINSLOW, there being no evidence to sustain the allegation.

The worshipers at Rev. H. S. CARPENTER's Tabernacle, in the Polytechnic Hall, are to have a series of Sabbath evening lectures, on sundry scripture questions. This audience, newly called together, grows rapidly.

At the Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary on Myrtle-avenue, there were, during the past month, 1,208 patients treated, and 3,000 prescriptions gratuitously dispensed.

LONG ISLAND.

A few days since Mr. N. P. FOSTER, of Good Ground, while running a set-net in Shinnecock Bay found, to his surprise, in addition to the usual quantity of fish, 145 ducks fastened by their heads in the meshes of the net. It seems that these birds while diving for the fish captured in the net, or for other kinds of food found in the shallow water, would run their heads through the meshes of the net, when they would become entangled and thus remain as trophies for the fisherman.

A young daughter of AUSTIN BELLOWS, a well-to-do farmer of Good Ground, eloped a day or two since with a brakeman on the Long Island Railroad named EDWARD FIDDLER. The father followed them to Sag Harbor, where they were married, and reclaimed his daughter. The husband managed to secure her again, but before the day was out she returned to her paternal mansion.

The wife of MARSHALL FROST, of Queens, who was reported in yesterday's papers as having been accidentally poisoned, while in a fit of mental derangement committed suicide. She was the daughter of TOWNSEND VALENTINE, who has suffered from insanity. She has a brother also addicted to fits of aberration. During the past Summer she has been traveling East with her husband. She has been unable to throw off a depression which has almost amounted to settled melancholy.

The case of young OLIVER, charged with forging his father's name to a lease which has been tried before Justice SNEDEKER, of Jamaica, has been adjourned to Nov. 28.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The carriage-house, stable, and harness-room of MR. DE WOLF, at Fordham, were severally broken open on Wednesday night, and a fine horse, valued at $1,000, and a new buggy and new set of harness stolen therefrom.

GEORGE LOCKWOOD, Esq., a wealthy and highly-respected citizen, of New-Rochelle, left home in good health on Tuesday morning, accompanied by his wife, with the intention of visiting Oswego. On reaching Albany, he stopped for a moment in the street to wait for a horse-car, and expired on the spot.

JOHN L. SIMPSON, a middle-aged man, was taken before Justice HAUPTMAN, yesterday, and sent to the County Jail for stealing articles from Mr. JNO. YORKE, of North New-York. Various articles supposed to have been stolen from other persons, were found in his possession.

WM. TURNER, of Morrisiana, has been elected Receiver of Taxes for that town. The vote was 878 for WM. TURNER, 754 for CHAS. A. WEEKS, and 588 for JOSEPH BENDER.

For Receiver of Taxes in the town of Cortlandt, JOSEPH P. APGAR, Republican, received 1,120 votes, and CORNELIUS V. SIMPKINS, Democratic, 948 votes.

In Greenburg, JOSEPH W. TOMPKINS, Democrat, has been elected Receiver of Taxes by a handsome majority.

Mr. JOHN HANCOCK has been installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mount Kisco.

Mr. NORMAN F. CHASE has been appointed Postmaster at Montrose, near Peekskill.

STATEN ISLAND.

The store of Mr. HENRY WAIGHT, at New-Dorp, was yesterday morning broken into by burglars, and a large amount of property was stolen. Two of the suspected thieves, named HENRY SULLIVAN and GEORGE GEARY, who gave their residence as New-York, were arrested.

Another fire broke out, yesterday afternoon, at Factoryville, but by the assistance of the engine companies of New-Brighton and Port Richmond, aided by the Police, the flames were soon extinguished, with a loss, however, of over $3,000 to Mr. W. BRITTON, owner of the premises.

NEW-JERSEY.

A social reunion and supper will be given at the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Belleville-avenue, Newark, this evening. A feast of good things has been provided, including good singing, speeches, &c.

The crowd in attendance at the Sunday-school Convention at Elizabeth continues unabated. Every seat in the large church is filled, and the exercises are of a most interesting character. The music is also a great attraction. Yesterday H. O. VAN LENNEP, a native of Syria, spoke of life and work in his native country. Rev. Mr. PETTY, Rev. Mr. OSTRANDER, of New-York, and others followed. Temperance, was among the subjects discussed at the meeting yesterday. The Convention will close today.

The case of ELIZA BAUMANN, charged with having brutally murdered her new-born child, came up in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday. Mrs. SCHULTZE, the housekeeper for Mr. MERCKE, at whose place the girl, BAUMANN, lived, testified as to the finding of the child. The girl acknowledged having thrown the child into a slop-bucket, and that she then carried it to the out-house, where it was suffocated. The case will be continued to-morrow.

Over sixty men in the employ of the Weehawken Oil Company have been on a strike for several days past, and are now threatening a riot. The strikers have been receiving $2 50 a day, but the days becoming at least an hour shorter the Company reduced the wages to $2. The Oil Company, under Mr. NORTHRICH, Superintendent, undertook to introduce new men from Greenpoint, who are brought there by steamboat, and an armed body of specials stand at the end of the dock to keep the strikers off.

Several detectives are at present busily engaged in trying to detect a band of thieves who are carrying on a wholesale robbery of churches in New-Jersey. A few weeks ago the Presbyterian Church at Lyons Farms was robbed of its carpet, pulpit Bible and hymn-book. Since that time the churches at Bound Brook, Metuchen and New-Brunswick have been robbed of similar articles.

A motion has been made before Chief-Justice BEASLEY for a rule to show cause why the election in Newton Township, near Camden, should not be disregarded by the county canvassers. The motion being granted, the case will be argued before the Chief-Justice at an early day. The motion is made upon the ground that all the votes now presented from the district were cast after the smashing of the ballot-box in the afternoon, and under the "protection" of the military.

Detective JACOB JOHNSON, of Easton, Penn., arrived in Newark two or three days ago with a requisition from Gov. GEARY on Gov. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, for the body of AMOS STOCKHOUSE, (colored.) STOCKHOUSE is charged with having entered the residence of a white man in Easton, about five weeks since, by breaking in the door. It is asserted that he then drove the husband from the house and maltreated him, after which he returned and outraged the wife.

United States Commissioner CASSADY took testimony, yesterday, for the defense, in the case of the Camden rioters, now under bonds for trial, who had applied for a further hearing. The testimony received was from a large number of friends of the prisoners, and was altogether negative in its character. The witnesses invariably testified that they did not see the disorderly proceedings—which no one had charged them with having witnessed.

EDWARD ALLAMAN, fourteen years of age, died at the house of his parents No. 56 Court-street, Elizabeth, yesterday morning, from a pistol shot wound. He had found the weapon, a Derringer revolver, in a saloon in which he was employed, on Wednesday afternoon, and supposing it was not loaded, pointed it toward his breast. The charge lodged near the heart.

Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken, on Wednesday night held an inquest on the body of the unknown man which was found floating in the slip at the Morris and Essex Depot. Two wounds were found on the head which would have been sufficient to have produced death. The body had been in the water about two weeks. A verdict was returned of death from unknown causes.

The sword and saddle used by Gen. PHIL. KEARNY during the war have been sent by his son, J. WATTS KEARNY, to Col. G. N. ABELL, of Newark. The son requests that they be placed in the archives of the State, at Trenton.

The Newark Board of Health report six cases of small-pox in the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards. The City Clerk has been ordered to notify physicians of a penalty of $50, for not reporting cases which come under their notice.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Lieut.-Col. Dickinson Woodruff, unassigned, is ordered to report by letter to Gen. McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, in New-York City. First Lieut. Wm. E. Horton, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry is, at his own request, transferred to the list of supernumeraries.

The third-class screw steamer *Pawnee* will be fitted for a hospital ship at Norfolk, and stationed at Key West.

The military Commission in session at the War Department, acting under the act of Congress for the reduction of the army, are closely occupied with the business before them. They will dispose of one hundred and fifty cases of line officers, reported disqualified for duty, in the course of the next two weeks. Thirty clerks have been detailed from the Department to assist the Commission.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17.—American Securities opened flat and closed quiet, and Stocks opened flat and closed firmer. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅞	92	92⅛
Consols for account	91⅞	92	92⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	87½	87	87¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	86¼	86¼	86¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	88¼	88¼	88¼
United States 10-40s	85½	85¼	85¼
Illinois Cen. R. R. Shares	109⅛	108¾	108¾
Erie Railroad Shares	17⅞	17¾	17¾
At. & Gt. West. Shares	21	21	21

According to the weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England, made public today, the specie in vault has increased £121,000 since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened heavy and closed flat and irregular; Middling Upland opened at 9⅛d. and closed at 9⅛d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 9⅛d. and closed at 9⅛d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is active; Wheat, 11s. 4d.@11s. 6d. ℘ cental, for California White; Red Western Spring, 9s. 6d. for Old, 9s. 11d.@10s. for new; Red Winter, 10s. 4d.@10s. 6d. Corn, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. ℘ quarter, for New. PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s.; Cheese, 71s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 17—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 44s.; LINSEED OIL, declining; Calcutta LINSEED declining.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed yesterday at 93½ for the old issue.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 168,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 76,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 166,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—15c.@11c. on Wheat, 8¼c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR in good demand at No. ... WHEAT unsettled and heavy; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee early at $1 25; 1,500 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 32. CORN heavy; demand light; sales 1,500 bushels New on private terms; 8,000 bushels New at 70c.; 1,500 bushels Kiln-dried on private terms; car-lots No. 2 Western at 76c. OATS quiet at 44c. [illegible] sales 34,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 48c. 1 car-lot Ohio at 50c., on the track. RYE and BARLEY, nothing doing. SEEDS quiet; sales 35 bags Timothy at $4 85; 25 bags Clover at $8 75. PORK quiet; $24 for heavy Mess. LARD quiet at 14½c. HIGHWINES neglected. CATTLE moderately active, and the supply exceeds the demand; prices ¼c. lower; receipts, 490 car-loads this week, against 388 car-loads to the same date last week; sales, 129 head Indiana Steers, averaging from 1,216 lbs. to 1,436 lbs., at $6 25@6 88; 68 Michigan, averaging from 1,266 lbs. to 1,363 lbs., at $6 37½@6 62½; 109 Kentucky, averaging from 1,262 lbs. to 1,445 lbs., at $6 25@7 40; 65 Ohio, averaging 1,216 lbs., at $7 12½; 23 Ohio Heifers, averaging 856 lbs., at $4; 63 Canada Steers, averaging from 946 lbs. to 1,187 lbs., at $4 25@5 75; 68 Texas, averaging 1,147 lbs., at $4 12½. SHEEP inactive; prices unchanged, with a liberal supply; sales, 425 head Michigan, averaging from 81 lbs. to 87 lbs., at $3 70@3 80; 206 head Ohio, averaging 86 lbs., at $4 60; 416 head Ohio, averaging 90 lbs., at $3 50; 153 head Canada, averaging 118 lbs., at $5 80; 51 head Canada, averaging 124 lbs., at $5 75. HOGS dull; quoted from $7 50@7 75 for common to extra.

OSWEGO, Nov. 17.—FLOUR active, and 50c. higher on Spring and 25c. on other grades; sales 2,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet; sales, last night, 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30. CORN firm and quiet; sales 1,000 bushels at 82c., and 400 bushels at 81c. OATS firm; sales car-lots Western at 54c. BARLEY in fair demand; sales 34,000 bushels Prime Up-Lake Canada at $1. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORNMEAL $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@20; Shipstuffs, $24@26; Middlings, $26@32, ℘ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 85½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Barley, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$4, to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 85c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—65,000 bushels Barley, 9,400 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Rye, 486,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—34,700 bushels Wheat, 12,600 bushels Oats, 8,300 bushels Malt, 103,000 bushels Barley, 177,000 feet Lumber. The amount of GRAIN on the coast for tide water from Buffalo and Oswego, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 1,945,000 bushels; Corn, 164,000 bushels; Oats, 370,000 bushels; Barley, 680,000 bushels; Rye, 31,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—COTTON dull, and tending down; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 152 bales; coastwise, 143 bales; total, 300 bales; exports, coastwise, 150 bales; stock, 5,400 bales. FLOUR fairly active. Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 75@6 50; do. Family, $7@8 25; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@7 50; do. Family, $7 50@9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@6 25; do. Family, $6 50@7 50. WHEAT firm; Maryland Amber, $1 70@1 75; good to prime, $1 45@1 65; common to fair, $1 15@1 40; Ohio and Indiana, $1 35@1 40. CORN active and firmer; White Southern Old, 70c.@70c.; New, 75c.@79c.; Yellow Old, 84c.; New, 83c.@84c. OATS better at 45c.@49c. RYE, 85c.@90c. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged; very little here, and small business. WHISKY dull at 88c.@89c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firm and advanced, 15c.@25c. WHEAT active and advancing; No. 2 Spring Chicago, $1 11¼@1 11½. CORN quiet and inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 54c.@55c. OATS firm and steady at an advance of ¼c.; No. 2, 42c. RYE firm; No. 2, 73c. BARLEY advanced 1c.@1½c.; No. 2, 83½c. HIGHWINES steady; from bound, 85c. Mess PORK weaker at $21 50. LARD, 13c. Live HOGS active and declined, 25c.@35c.; sales at $6 37½@7 12½. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$8. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15c.@15½c. FLOUR active; Family, $6 75@$7. WHEAT—Advance asked, but none established; Winter Red, $1 17@1 18. CORN advancing with a fair demand at 55c.@58c. RYE steady at 75c.@80c. OATS steady; No. 2, 40c. BARLEY buoyant, but unsettled. PORK dull and unsettled at $21 50@22. LARD dull and unsettled at 12½c.@13½c. BULK MEATS dull and unsettled; Shoulders twenty days in salt, 8c.; sides, 11½c. Live HOGS dull and declining; sales at $6 25@6 50—closing at $6 10@6 40. Green MEATS dull at 8c. for Shoulders, 9¾c. for clear Rib Sides, 11c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY quiet and unchanged at 85c.@84c. GOLD, 112. EXCHANGE higher at par buying. MONEY easy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—COTTON dull and a fraction lower; Middling Upland, 16c.@16⅛c.; do. Orleans, 16½c.@16¾c. CLOVER-SEED dull at $9 25@$9 50. FLAXSEED sells at $2 10@2 12. FLOUR dull; holders anxious to realize; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@6 25; Ohio do., $6 50@$7 75; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT in limited request; Indiana Red, $1 30@$1 37; Amber, $1 40@$1 45. RYE, 88c. CORN very quiet; Old Yellow, 87c.@88c.; New, 76c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 83c.@84c. OATS sell at 52c.@55c. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR and MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS—Demand light. Mess PORK, $25. LARD, 14½c.@15c. PETROLEUM unsettled; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 28½c. WHISKY dull; Wood and Iron, 87c.@88c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—COTTON nominally lower. FLOUR—Lower grades advanced 10c.@15c.; Superfine Winter, $4 10@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 50@$4 75; WHEAT active; No. 2 Spring Chicago, $1 05; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23. CORN firm; new Yellow, 70c.; White, 70c.@75c. OATS firmer at 42c.@43c. BARLEY firmer at 83c.@90c. RYE firmer at 68c.@70c. WHISKY at 86c.@88c. PROVISIONS declining. PORK, $22@23. Bulk SHOULDERS, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Rib, 13½c.; Clear at 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c. LARD dull. CATTLE lower; sales at $2 50@$6 for fair to good. HOGS lower; sales at $5@$6 50. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Nov. 17.—FLOUR firm, with a fair demand. WHEAT excited, and 1c.@2c. higher, closing easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; Extra White Michigan, $1 34; Amber Michigan, $1 26; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 30; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 27. CORN quiet and unchanged; New High Mixed, 60c.; New Low Mixed, 55c. OATS in fair demand, at an advance of ½c.; No. 1, 37½c.; No. 2, 40c. CLOVER-SEED steady at $5 50. PREMIUMS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—TOBACCO—Sales, 41 hhds. at $7 75@$17 75 for common to good Lugs; $17 75 for good Leaf. BAGGING firm. HEMP, $7½c. FLAX, 25c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 25. COTTON declining; Middling, 14¼c. WHEAT firm and unchanged. Other Grain unchanged. HOGS—Supply large; prices lower at $6@$6 25. PROVISIONS in good demand. MEATS too green to ship; asking $25 for Mess PORK; Bulk Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib, 12c.; Clear, 12½c. LARD in tierces, 14c. Green HAMS, 11c. WHISKY heavy, 84c.@85c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—FLOUR firmer; Extra Spring, $4 25@$5. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 12; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 10. OATS—No. 2, 36c. CORN advancing; Rejected, 50c. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm; Spring No. 2, 71c.@79c. Live HOGS steady at $7 75@8 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 106,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo nominally 8c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—COTTON quiet at 14⅜c.; receipts, 3,410 bales; shipments, 4,849 bales. FLOUR firmer at $4 50@$6 25. CORN firmer at 80c.@82½c. OATS dull at 47c.@48c. LARD firm at 14½c.@15c. PORK dull and nominal. BACON—Sides and Shoulders scarce and firm; Bulk Shoulders, 11c.@11¼c.; Bulk Sides, 14½c.@15c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling nominally 15⅛c.@15⅜c.; sales, 4,500 bales; net receipts, 5,005 bales; coastwise, 156 bales; total, 5,163 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,094 bales; to the continent, 275 bales, (Barcelona;) coastwise, 1,060 bales; stock, 105,467 bales.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—WHEAT firm, with a steady milling demand; sales, 600 bushels No. 2 State, Treadwell's, at $1 30; 750 bushels white Wabash at $1 70. CORN easier; sales 400 bushels old Western, mixed, at 88c., in store. RYE quiet and steady; quoted at 99c.@98c. for Western; $1 for State. BARLEY quiet. OATS languid, but not quotably lower.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—WHEAT dull and advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red, $1 24@$1 25; No. 2 Red held at $1 22. CORN steady; New Shelled, 61c.; Ear, 57c. OATS steady at 46c. PETROLEUM—Refined firm at 20c. for car-load lots; Crude quiet at $4@$4 10.

GALVESTON, Nov. 17.—COTTON less active and prices lower; Middling, 13½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 1,213 bales; exports to Great Britain, 979 bales; stock, 17,458 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 17.—COTTON quiet and easier; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 2,380 bales; coastwise, 62 bales; total, 2,442 bales; exports to Great Britain, 482 bales; stock, 30,179 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—COTTON dull and lower; little doing; Middling, 15c.; sales, 30 bales; net receipts, 1,570 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; stock, 27,686 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 17.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 15c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 488 bales; exports, coastwise, 60 bales; stock, 5,605 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17.—Spirits TURPENTINE lower at 42c. ROSIN dull; Pale, $3 50. Crude TURPENTINE firmer at $1 90@$2 90. TAR firmer at 72c.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16⅛c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 30 bales; coastwise, 670 bales; total, 700 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 17.—COTTON—Nothing doing, (holiday;) sales, none; net receipts, 2,867 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,779 bales; stock, 74,418 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 17.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,080 bales; exports, coastwise, 8,151 bales; stock, 3,166 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 40; No. 1 at $1 24@$1 25; Regular, $1 18¼@$1 17. OATS and BARLEY quiet and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

GREELEY felt so sure of being elected to Congress that he determined to go in for a new hat and cast old "whitey" aside. So he bet with a friend that he would beat Cox in the Sixth District. Cox was too many for him, and that's what's the matter. The philosopher, yesterday, gave his friend an order on KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, and will sport old "whitey" for an indefinite period.

[Advertisement.]

"STRAWS show how the winds blow," just as the increasing demand for PYLE'S O. K. Soap shows that consumers find it the most economical and best adapted to their wants. Sold by grocers generally. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Nov. 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Alaska	Nov. 19	New-York	Aspinwall.
Cleopatra	Nov. 19	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, at 12 M.; a supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M.; no supplementary mail.—For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, until 10½ A. M.—For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, until 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.	
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:25, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	3 P. M.	
South, Through	7 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 17.—*In steam-ship Samaria, for Liverpool.*—H. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Appleton, W. Cunstransens, C. F. Beell, F. R. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Howard, Russell Oliver, H. Gillespie, W. Brikert, Prof. Einbeck, Mrs. E. A. Leawith and 4 children, A. Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:50 | Sun sets......4:38 | Moon rises...9:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:28 | Gov. Island...4:17 | Hell Gate...5:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Gleneus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Morro Castle, Green, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Antwerp, Boyd, Hincken & Co.; Jane Fish, Brown, Callao, Dockendorff & Co.

Barks Commerce, Wells, Gibraltar for orders, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; A joe, (Br.,) Given, Elizabethport, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Isabel, (Br.,) Fulton, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Lavinia, (Br.,) Douglass, Gibraltar for orders, H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Peters, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; R. S. Conant, Gerrish, Baltimore; Henrietta, Tryon, Hartford; Kalmar, Lambert, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole; Edwin Reed, Howes, Baltimore; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Sloop C. A. Raynor, Turner, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Nov. 1, via Queenstown 2d, and Boston 16th, with mdse. to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Hodges, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship S. D. Thurston, Snow, Calcutta June 28, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 17, crossed the equator Oct. 17, lon. 38; Nov. 7, lat. 29 42, lon. 71 20, saw a vessel of about 200 tons sunk so as the water was washing her bulwarks; Sept. 5, lat. 39 S., long. 22 E., had a heavy squall, during which sprung head of mizzenmast, foreyard, mizzen-topmast and lower main-topmast yards; had moderate N. E. and S. E. trades; from lat. 30 N. had heavy gales from N. W. J. H. Campbell, second mate, of Boston, and John Johnson, a seaman, of Russia, died on the passage, and was buried at sea.

Ship Cynosure, Costello, of and from Liverpool Sept. 2, with mdse. to Tapscott, Bros. Had a continuance of westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails, &c.; has been 5 ds. to the westward of George's Banks, with strong N. W. winds; Oct. 15, lat. 47 40, lon. 46 03, passed a steamer, bark rigged, with loss of smoke-stack, bound E.; Nov. 7, an iron ship, steering S. S. E., showing third pendant No. 8,104 Marryatt's signals.

Ship Hengist, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Calcutta Aug. 5 and Sands Head 11th, with mdse. to Mackay & Phillips. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 22, sighted Fernando de Noronha Oct. 15, crossed the equator Oct. 18, lon. 27 50; had fine weather up to Nov. 15, lat. 34 N., lon. 74 W.; since strong gales from N. W. to N. E.

Ship Volunteer, Hutchinson, of and from Boston, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Honduras, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Huxford, Buenos Ayres 57 ds., with hides and wool to F. Alexandre & Sons. Crossed the equator Oct. 17, in lon. 42 45; had moderate weather up to the Gulf, since heavy N. gales; to the southward of Bermuda saw a lot of drift lumber; Sept. 21, saw a French frigate and a gun-boat 20 miles to the westward of Lobo Island with two German brigs, which they had taken as prizes; Oct. 3, lat. 24 45, lon. 34 17, spoke French bark Delphine Nelous, steering S. W. by W.; 4th, lat. 22 22, lon. 34 17, schr. Bonny Mary, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Montevideo; Nov. 1, lat. 22 20, lon. 64 26, passed a steamer, rigged with squaresail-yard forward, which showed the American flag to the mainmast head, steering S. E. by S.; she was a double-ender with a cabin on deck and pilot-house forward.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana 12 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds.

Bark Volant, Patten, Havre Oct. 1, with mdse. to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Had very heavy weather entire passage.

Brig Rhone (Br.,) McDougal, Lingan, C. B., 8 ds., with 400 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Dominion, (Br.,) White, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Jas. Townsend.

Schr. Adalia, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Kingston, Jamaica, 22 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Newcomb, Dorchester, N. B., 5 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevins & Sons.

Schr. A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Barker, Cornwallis, N. S., 14 ds., with produce to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Daniel Brittan, Carleton, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Ella L. Smith, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Palos, Malady, Frankfort, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. James Jewett, Coombs, Belfast, with lumber, for Baltimore.

Schr. Olive Branch, Davis, Cutler, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Quoddy, Fanning, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lyndon, Hillard, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. George Parker, Hoyt, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. A. C. Newcomb, De Long, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John Clark, Fowler, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tucker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cornelia, Cheesebro, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Avery, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alaska, Strout, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Isabel Jewitt, Mitchell, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Geo. H. Storrs, Barbour, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. Richard Vaux, Whitaker, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. Jennie B. Sheppard, Wilbur, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. A. W. Lockwood, Ryder, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. Allie E. Ames, Parker, Delaware City, for New-Haven.

Schr. Leon, Hughson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Matanzas, Bragdon, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gidney, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Abigail, Haynes, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jas. Diverty, Carroll, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Sleve, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. White Foam, Adams, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. Burley, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Butler, Jones, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. C. Terry, Terry, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. A. Cheesebro, Robinson, Westerly.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. R. Leach, Godfrey, New-Bedford.

Schr. Cohasset, Gibbs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Seneca, Doddridge, Fall River.

Schr. Annie, Curtis, New-London.

Schr. Daniel Willetts, Cheesebro, Westerly.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefeather, Taunton.

Schr. Amelia, Dewey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ellen and Emma, Fox, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. N. S. Morgan, Terry, Virginia.

Schr. Alice Wright, Willetts, Virginia.

Schr. C. A. Vandervort, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Belloni, Hill, Elizabethport, for Clinton.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Hart, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Francis Burnett, Jones, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Rondout, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Samaria, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Minnetonka, for do.; Georgia, for Charleston; El Cid, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk; bark Scottish Bride, for Amsterdam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brig Mary C. Rosevelt, from Baltimore; J. H. Arey, from Philadelphia.

Returned—British brig Hattie Eaton, hence for Demerara, put back for repairs, having been in collision off Cape Cod, as before reported, and lost bowsprit and sustained other damage.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 16.—Arr. barge S. D. Bart, ——, Bangor; Coronella, (Br.,) Godfrey Walton, N. S.; schrs. Hope, (Br.,) Hill, Walton, N. S.; Mayflower, (Br.,) Parker, Walton, N. S.; Julia A. Garrison, Smith, Alexandria; Treasure Arnold, Providence; Mary Fletcher, Sargent, Calais; Pavilion, Roberts, Calais; John & Frank, Mathews, Bangor; C. Mathews, Lund, Bangor; Hannibal, Cox, Bangor; Mary G. Farr, Conwell, Baltimore; Redding Railroad No. 34, McKenna, Philadelphia; Chas. S. Hazard, Clark, Elizabeth; Robin Hood, New-Haven; sloop Wasp, Nash, Elizabeth; canal-boat Jacob Crouse, Coughlin, Elizabeth; barge Kate Everteen, Everteen, Albany.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—Arr. schr. Rebel Palmer, from Cork. Sld. steamers South Carolina, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore; schr. Alfred Keen, for Chesalon's Island, S. C.; schr. F. Steward, for Wilmington, N. C.; schr. Starlight, for Warren, R. I.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 16.—Arr. schrs. Addie V. Cole, J. G. Curtis and T. D. Baker, Tangier, Boston.

Returned brig Clara, (Br.)

Sld. brig Coronella, (Br.;) schrs. Oronoto, Ivy Bells, N. H. Hall, E. Waterman, Santa Maria, Prudence, Pioneer, (Br.,) Othello, James Jewitt and Angeline.

16th—A. M.—Arr. brig Gypsy Queen, Philadelphia for Marblehead; schrs. George Tauiane, John, S. Detwiler, John Siasman, Philadelphia, Boston; Frank & Nellie and Ada F. Whitney, Baltimore, &c.; Capitol, Hoboken, Portsmouth; Tasso, (Br.,) Providence, St. John, N. B.

Returned—Schrs. Ophir and Julia Ann.

Sld. schrs. Venilia and Mary Louisa.

Marine Disasters.

PORT HURON, Ont., Nov. 17.—Steam-barge Empire, from Detroit for Buffalo, with a cargo of lumber, sprung a leak off here, last night, and was run ashore about a mile above New-Out, and half a mile from the beach. She went to pieces in half an hour, her crew barely escaping with their lives.

WOOD'S HOLE, Nov. 17.—The Brig Pretens, from Elizabethport, for Portsmouth, N. H., with coal, is off this port leaking badly. The crew are worn out with pumping. The vessel is strained in her upper works.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored at Hart Island, brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, Gardiner.

Spoken.

Aug. 2, lat. 3 30, lon. 94, ship Duke of Athol, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for ——.

Nov. 10, lat. 22 50, lon. 73, ship Old Colony, from Cadiz, for New-York.

Sept. 21, lat. 26 S., lon. 20 E., ship Star of Em., (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, 40 ds. out.

Nov. 1, lat. 19 N., lon. 38 50 W., ship Blue Jacket, from Callao, bound to Hampton Roads, 40 ds. out.

Nov. 16, 30 miles E. of Cape May Light-ship, ship S. D. Thurston, 141 ds. from Calcutta, for New-York; also the bark Honduras.

NOTICE TO THE

RUPTURED.

Dr. SHERMAN has not gone to Cuba, as reported by Marsh, and other disreputable characters, who envy his popularity, growing out of his successful treatment of rupture. Let not the afflicted be deceived by these trumpet-tongued charlatans. Dr. SHERMAN'S business is too urgent to permit of his going abroad. Notwithstanding he has been located in this City but three years, he has thousands of cured patients to attest the merits of his method and remedies. For years many of these patients were humbugged by Marsh and other truss mongers, whose business is to make and sell trusses regardless of anything but profit. Experimenting with this man's truss, and that man's truss, swallowing their unmeasured promises, seasoned with hope, has been the ruptured man's curse. Almost daily some one of these unfortunates calls upon Dr. SHERMAN, stating twenty years ago I was ruptured; twenty years I have been treated with all kinds of trusses, and now my rupture is twenty times worse that when it first appeared. Notwithstanding this long period of the rupture, and the vexations and sufferings endured, Dr. SHERMAN'S system, the use of his appliance and Compound, relieves and radically cures the patient in a short time, and that too, with less inconvenience than wearing a truss, without restriction in labor, and infinitely greater security from the perils of strangulated rupture.

These important facts can be demonstrated to any intelligent person who may be interested. Old and young, rich and poor, may enjoy the benefit of this method by calling upon

DR. SHERMAN,

At his office, No. 697 Broadway,

where the most convincing demonstrations of success in this art during the past thirty years will be exhibited. Consultation free, and due consideration had for persons in limited circumstances.

WINTER SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT, EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

WADE & CUMMING,

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, N. Y.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN

ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.

THE INDIANAPOLIS BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

DR. MARSH'S

Radical Cure Trusses.

BRANCH OFFICE,

MARSH & CO., No. 32 East 14th-st.,

THIRD DOOR FROM UNIVERSITY-PLACE.

DR. MARSH, who has had thirty years' experience, and having made the treatment of hernia or rupture a specialty, will be in attendance at the branch office in person.

Elastic stockings, knee caps and anklets for the relief of varicose veins. Elastic abdominal belts for ladies and gents. Suspensory bandages, shoulder-braces, supporters and crutches.

MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., and branch office, No. 32 East 14th-st., (third door from University-place,) New-York.

No connection with any other firms in New-York State than those named above.

PRIVATE ROOMS AND COMPETENT FEMALES TO WAIT ON LADIES.

Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CHILDREN'S SUITS CAN BE FOUND AT

VARIAN'S

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

GOTHIC FURNACE.

For warming dwellings and churches; the best mode of heating in use. Send for Catalogue. Prices reduced. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av.

"RUSSIAN BRACE" SUSPENDERS.—"Fisk, Clark & Flagg" stamped on each pair.

$2,825,000

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS,

Interest at 8 per cent. in Currency, or 7 per cent. in Gold,

At the option at the holder, secured by a first mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile, upon the trunk line of road from the City of NEW-ORLEANS to the Western boundary of Louisiana, a distance of 226 MILES, in the direction of HOUSTON, Texas; the same being the Louisiana Division of the railroad of THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from the City of Mobile, Ala., to the City of Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 MILES. These bonds are payable, forty years from their date, and are secured by a first mortgage, made to Hon. OAKES AMES and Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Trustees, upon the Louisiana Division of the road, with the equipment, real estate and franchise pertaining thereto. The principal of the bonds is payable in New-York in currency, or in London, in sterling, at the rate of £200 for each $1,000; the interest is payable in January and July of each year, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. in currency, in New-York, or at the rate of £7 for each coupon of $40, in London, at the option of the holder, in all cases, and FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX. By the terms of the mortgage, a sinking fund is provided, to be paid to the Trustees and invested by them, only in these bonds, sufficient to pay the whole amount of the bonds at their maturity. The Mobile Division of the Company's road, extending from New-Orleans to Mobile, has been constructed and equipped in the very best manner, and is now opened for traffic. The road of the Texas Division, extending from the western boundary of Louisiana to the City of Houston, will be opened for traffic in a few months. The Louisiana Division, upon which the mortgage securing these bonds is made, is now being constructed, and the first section of sixty miles will be opened for traffic early in January; and the Company expect to finish the whole division in about twelve months thereafter. The prompt completion of this division of the road is amply assured by the resources of the Company, which are applicable to the construction and equipment thereof, viz.:

Cash subscription by stockholders, 35 per cent. of which has been paid and balance to be paid at rate of 5 per cent. each month	$2,000,000
8 per cent. Bonds of the State of Louisiana, donated by the State to the Company, for this Division of its road	2,250,000
Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana	2,825,000
	$7,075,000
First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds now offered for sale	2,825,000
Total	$9,900,000

The above resources being solely for the construction of this division of the Company's road, amply assures its prompt completion; and entitles its first mortgage bonds to be considered as one of the most safe and desirable securities ever offered for sale in this market. This road is owned by a company of capitalists, who have furnished all the means for the other divisions of the road, without offering to the public any of its securities, and under whose supervision the line is being constructed and equipped in the most thorough manner, and when completed, its track and equipment will compare favorably with that of any other road in the United States. The revenue of the road is amply assured by the large traffic already existing between the cities upon its line, and from the country which will be tributary to it.

The Company offer these bonds for sale at ninety-two and one-half per cent. and accrued interest, recommending them to investors as an undoubted security in every respect.

Circulars, with maps of the line of the road, and full particulars concerning it, furnished on application to the Treasurer of the Company, at its office, No. 21 Pine-st.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President; JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Vice-President; LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Treasurer.

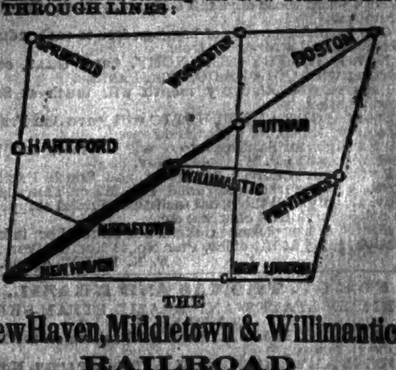
EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman,
OAKES AMES,
HENRY G. GARDNER,
Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE

New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is more than three-quarters built, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

G. & S. HEYMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

ONE PRICE, AND NO DEVIATION.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER.

SCOTTRON'S ADJUSTABLE MIRROR. (See ourselves as others see us.) No boudoir complete without it.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE BEDDING DEPARTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE OPEN THIS WEEK, 10 CASES OF 10-4, 11-4 AND 12-4 BLANKETS, Which will be offered at an immense reduction from former prices.

COMFORTERS OF ALL WIDTHS.

HORSE BLANKETS, VERY LOW. LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. Purified by patent steam process. Eight different qualities of FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS, On exhibition in our Bedding Department.

We occupy six buildings devoted entirely to manufacture of furniture and bedding; do a strictly cash trade; and, through the immense facilities we enjoy in buying heavily and manufacturing extensively, we are enabled to sell at a small profit, doing a large trade, satisfactory alike to our customers and ourselves.

G. & S. HEYMAN.

WARE-ROOMS.—Nos. 368 and 369 Hudson-st., corner Houston-st., and No. 555 6th-av., corner 33d-st. FACTORIES.—Nos. 376, 378 and 380 Hudson-st.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS

AT THEIR NEW MANUFACTORIES AND WAREROOMS,

BOTH CORNERS 21ST-ST. AND 2D-AV.

Parties desiring Pianos will find in our ware-rooms a handsome stock of First-class Pianos in every respect, and warranted to give satisfaction in every case, at prices far below any retail store. For a reliable article buy at the Factory and save 25 per cent. HAINES BROS.

Nos. 324, 326, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., corner 21st-st.